FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,572.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 82.]

The Mystery of Love.

What, then, is Love? she said.
Love is a music, blent in curious key
Of jarring discords and of harmony;
'Tis a delicious draught which, as you sip,
Turns sometimes into poison on your lip.
It is a sunny sky beholding storm,
The fire to ruin or the fire to warm,
A garland of fresh roses fair to sight,
Which then becomes a chain and fetters tight.
It is a half-told secret told to two,
A life-long puzzle or a guiding clew,
The joy of joys, the deepest pain of pain.
All those Love has been and will be again.

How may I know? she said.
Thou mayest not know, for Love has conned the art
To blind the reason and befool the heart;
So subtle is he, not himself may guess
Whether he shall be more or shall be less;
Wrapped in a veil of many colored mists,
He flits disguised wheresoe'er he lists,
And for the moment is the thing he seems;
The child of vagrant hope and fairy dreams
Sails like a rainbow bubble on the wind,
Now high, now low, before us or behind;
And only when our fingers grasp the prize,
Changes his form and swiftly vanishes.

Then best not love, she said.
Dear child, there is no better and no best.
Love comes not, bides not at thy slight behest.
As well might thy frail fingers seek to stay
The march of waves in yonder land-locked bay,
As stem the surging tide which flows and fills
Wild human energies and human wills.
The moon leans on the strong, resisting sea;
And so the moon of love shall beckon thee,
And at her bidding thou wilt leap and rise
And follow over strange sea, 'neath unknown skies.
Questioning, to dash, or soon or late,
On rand or cruel crag, as is thy fate.

Then woe is me! she said.
Weep not; there is a harder, sadder thing,
Never to know this sweetest suffering!
Never to see the sun, though suns may slay,
Or share the richer feast as others may.
Never the sealed and closely guarded wine
Shall seek again its purple-clustered vine,
Never the star be again the rose,
Than Love unbarm the secret that it knows!
Aside thy fate, whether for good or ill,
Fearless of it, and be thou certain, still,
Whether as fire disguised or friendly guest
Be comes, Love's coming is of all things best.
—*Susan Coolidge in the Century.*

Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 19, 1884.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your communication dated July 18, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the signal honor conferred and a solemn sense of the responsibility which in its acceptance I assume.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention, and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature.

The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of a political party which selects one of its members as the nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from a candidate accepting such a nomination than a suggestion of certain well known truths so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation, that they cannot be too often recalled or too solemnly enforced. We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public offices, seeking to control the people instead of representing them.

Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but the government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country, and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them.

The government is not by the people when the result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is, or can be, determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages.

When an election to office shall be a selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the ballots of ballots, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge the oft betrayed and pledges broken, and when suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand, and of the means to this end not one would be my judgment be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the President from re-election.

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public places once gained, and more than all the availability a party finds in an incumbent when a horde of office holders, with zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government of the people.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest toil.

Contented labor is an element of National prosperity.

Ability to work constitutes the capital, and the wages it is the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected.

Our working men are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake.

They should receive their full share of care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of employers and employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced.

As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet no means of protection to our workingmen should be neglected.

A different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to compete with our field of labor.

In the letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement to which I have steadily adhered. "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts to peaceably assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statues on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman."

A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integray of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to selfinflicted injury.

In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community.

The limit between the several subjects of governmental control, and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view.

Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people, which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the constitution the general government should so improve and protect its natural water ways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

The people pay the wages of public employees and they are entitled to fair and honest work, which money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of these affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming.

The selection and retention of subordinates in the government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service.

The interests of the people will be better protected, the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved, public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it, the unseemly scramble for place under the government with the consequent importunity which imbitters official life will cease and the public service will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places instead of rendering a patient and honest return to the people. I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and its purposes.

They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and a vigilant protection of all their varied interests.

If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow citizens. I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest, human endeavor in conscientious discharge of public duty.

[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Col. Wm. F. Vilas, chairman, B. P. Lester, and other members of the notification committee of the Democratic National convention.

Hendricks' Acceptance.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 20, 1884.

GENTEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication notifying me of my nomination by the Democratic convention at Chichigo as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. May I repeat what I said on another occasion, that it is a nomination which I neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention. The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide by the judgment of my countrymen. I have examined with care the declaration of principles adopted by the convention, a copy of which you submitted to me, and in their sum and substance I heartily endorse and approve the same.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

The Pernicious Effects of Tobacco.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Can it be wondered at that dyspepsia is our national disease when we see so many persons addicted to the use of tobacco, which is a fertile source of the disease? Who does not remember the first pipe or cigar that he smoked, and the vertigo, nausea, vomiting and horible sickness that resulted from the use of the poison? No tobacco smoker ever forgets his horror at the first attempt, the sea-sick like misery, and headache, nature's protest against the incipience of a health destroying habit. The history of tobacco and opium has repeatedly illustrated the influence of imitativeness in promoting the introduction of foreign vices. The rarity, and novelty of outlandish articles generally dispeses the vulgar to value them as luxuries, especially while a high price precludes their general use. Foreign merchants, and a few wealthy natives set the fashion, and soon the lower classes, vie in emulating their betters, the young in aping their elders. In England James I. tried his utmost to suppress the use of smoking tobacco, but after his young cavaliers had become addicted to the habit, no penalties could prevent the London apprentices from imitating them. "In large cities says Dr. Schrodt one may see gamins under ten years, grubbing in rubbish heaps for cigar stumps, soon after leaning against a board fence, groaning, and shuddering as they pay the repeated penalty of nature, but all the same resuming the experiment with the resignation of a martyr. The rich, the fashionable do it, those whom they envy smoke, smoking they conclude must be something enviable." Similar arguments doubtless aided the introduction of the alcoholic habit, and after the vice had once taken root, its epidemic development followed as a matter of course. Every poisonous vice is progressive, and soon after the introduction of a new stimulant, the majority of individual consumers will find that the habit grows upon them, as our language so aptly expresses it.

The direct effect of the poison, hereditary influences, etc., induce a growing depression of vital energy, which in turn leads to an increased demand for the means of stimulation. This want is met in a twofold way: 1. By a direct increase of the quantity or strength of any special stimulant. 2. By the progress from a milder to a more virulent poison of a different kind.

The coffee cup leads to the pipe, and the pipe to the pot house. Wherever the nicotine habit has been introduced the alcoholic habit soon follows, and the truth at last dawns upon us that there is no such thing as a harmless stimulant, and the only safe way is total abstinence from all poisons. The Spanish Saracens abstained from all poisons, and for seven centuries remained the teachers of Europe, in war as well as in science, and the arts of peace, freemen in the fullest sense of the word, men whom a powerful foe could at last expel and exterminate, but never subdue. The Turks having learned to smoke tobacco, soon learned to eat opium, and having learned to eat opium were since taught to eat dust at the feet of the Muscovite.

When the first Spaniards came to South America, they found in the Patagonian highlands a tribe of warlike natives who were entirely ignorant of any stimulating substance, and who have ever since defied the sutlers, and soldiers of their neighbors, while the tobacco smoking red skins of the north readily succumbed to fire water. The self deception of the dyspeptic philosopher who hopes to exercise his blue-devils by the fumes of the weed that has caused his sick headaches, is directly analogous to the pot-house sot who hopes to drown his care in the source of all his sorrow. One hardly knows which to admire most, the stupidity of such degradation or to detest its guilt. A youngester who indulges in cigarette smoking may win the admiration of other youngsters, but he will never increase the respect of his best friends or those most interested in his welfare. Some one has described smoking as "a little roll of tobacco with some fire at one end, and a BIG FOOL AT THE OTHER." Tobacco is a stimulant, as any one can tell by observing how irritable are those who are addicted to its use, when the poison is withdrawn. Tobacco has an exciting influence on the mind, poisons the brain, injures the memory, seriously impairs the digestion, creates a morbid appetite, weakens the mind, blunts the conscience, degrades a man, and weakens the muscles; as example boat-racers, pedestrains, and all men who are noted for great physical strength are, while undergoing training, required to dispense with tobacco and all stimulants. There is no doubt that half the ruined constitutions are directly traceable to tobacco and whiskey. A gentleman suffering very much from dyspepsia, went to consult his physician; he said, Dr. what shall I do? Spend half the time chewing your food that you WASTE on your filthy tobacco, and you will recover in a month.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred who smoke, drink; they may not get drunk, but they drink in moderation all the same. Now, I advise every one who is addicted to the use of tobacco, to give it up AT ONCE, which will CERTAINLY be a great relief to the noses of your most intimate friends. I never saw a tobacco smoker or chewer who had good teeth, sweet breath, or a good complexion, but on the other hand, their breath always smells as rank as the breath of a FOUL BEAST, a great ambition surely. For instance, let me introduce to you a beautiful young girl of sixteen, whom any one would be proud to point to, and say that is my sister; now let her smoke and chew tobacco one year, do you think that she would be nearly as pure in heart, soul and body, to say nothing of the ruined health, as before the use of tobacco? An answer to the question is absolutely unnecessary.

The Revolt Spreading.

The supporters of Mr. Blaine have done absolutely nothing to check the Republican revolt against his nomination. It is growing all the time. It is growing in the East—in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, and New-Jersey. It is growing in the West. In the States of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas, which up to a very recent time have been conceded to Mr. Blaine almost without question, there are evidences of Republican dissatisfaction with the ticket, and the chance that Blaine Electors will be chosen in those States is visibly diminishing. The strength of the Prohibition ticket in the West is another and very serious obstacle to Republican success in the States we have named.

Had the newspapers and the orators who appeal to the people in Mr. Blaine's behalf been able to offer any satisfactory answer to the charges made against him, if they could have put forth any explanation of his own letters which would repair the damage to his reputation, the independent revolt would have been stayed, and probably many of the bolting Republicans would have returned to the support of the ticket.

But nothing of the kind has been done. For the most part they have studiously avoided the Mulligan letters. The few explanations offered of the showing they make have been miserably incomplete and feeble. This is a most unfortunate position for the Republican candidates and his organs and managers. Charges directly affecting his official probity and his fitness to discharge a public trust have been made against him. They are supported by his own letters, and the evidence of those letters remains unimpeached. Every day some scores or hundreds of Republicans in every State in the Union read those letters, and every day scores and hundreds of Republican votes are lost to the Blaine Electoral ticket. We believe the Republican defection is already much larger than even the managers of the independent campaign imagine. And it is daily growing larger simply because not even a respectable coat of whitewash has been applied to hide the stains upon Mr. Blaine's character.

What would be the effect if some new and disagreeable revelations about his speculative enterprises should be made? That is a risk which his managers run, for he has been in a great many schemes for making money, and it has been shown that he is not at all scrupulous as to his methods. It seems to us that the Blaine people ought to dispose of the Mulligan letters at once, in order to avoid the dangers of having two or more very ugly matters of that kind on their hands at the same time.—*N. Y. Times.*

A BIOGRAPHER.—For a level-headed man, at all times and on all subjects, commend us to our brother Caldwell, of the Statesville *Landmark*. Did the reader ever see biographical sketches better done than the following of the Congressional and electoral candidates in the seventh district? We never did:

Mr. Kerr Craige of Salisbury, is a son of the late Hon. Burton Craige, for a number of years before the war a member of the United States Congress, and is, we should judge, about forty years of age. He served in the Confederate army and received a wound at Gettysburg. He is a lawyer by profession and a good lawyer we are told, having made politics subservient to his profession. He served one term in the Legislature, about ten years ago, and married, in Raleigh, a daughter of the late Gen. L. O'B. Branch. Like his father he is tall. He is of commanding appearance and fine presence. He is reserved in his manners, but cordial with his friends and courteous to all men. Mr. Craige is a gentlemen of the highest character for integrity and honor, and enjoys the unqualified respect of his own countymen. He is not an orator, we believe, and his qualities as a canvasser are yet to be put to the test. In this direction he is undeveloped. Mr. Craige will enter the campaign with the prestige of his father's name, and when elected will make a conscientious and faithful member.

Mr. Richard C. Puryear, of Yadkin, like Mr. Craig, is the son of an old Congressman. He is a native of the county in which he resides and bears his father's name. Hon. R. C. Puryear represented this district in Congress just before the war and is well and pleasantly remembered by our older people. The son inherits the best traits of the father's character. Mr. Puryear is probably under thirty-five. He, too, is a lawyer. He is not only a highly pleasing but a decidedly forcible and original speaker. He adds to a large fund of political information, great zeal in the cause of the Democratic party, of which cause he has been for a number of years a leading and effective exponent in his county. He will make a vigorous canvass, and by reason of the accuracy of his information upon State and national politics will be free from a liability to be tripped up. He is a gentleman of unimpeachable character and great popularity. The honor of the electorship was well bestowed when it was given to him. It was a deserved tribute to his worth as a man and to his services as a Democrat, and he will uphold the standard of Cleveland and Hendricks in the seventh district right manfully.

The Reason Why.

Not long ago she passed me by,
A little girl, demure and shy,
With rumpled hair and dancing eyes,
Whose glances strayed like butterflies.
But "very, very plain," quoth I.

Again we met. How time will fly!
I can't describe her though I try;
It seemed she'd stepped from paradise
Not long ago.

And now I cease to magnify
Her sovereign grace, or glorify
Her perfect taste. 'Tis hardly wise
For me to try to criticise
Her now. I married her—that's why—
—*S. H. Pierson, in the Century.*

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Circulars at office of the Fayetteville OBSERVER.

April 30, 1884. 265-6m

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July 3, 1884. 74 1y

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BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioner, will at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, September 17th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in said County, on both sides of Little River, just above the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Bridge, containing about 55 acres, and including the Dam, Mill and other buildings. This is valuable property; the Mill and Dam are first-class; the water power is unsurpassed; the location is desirable, being immediately on the Railway and near the depot.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with interest from day of sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1884. 72ts

1884.

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Aug 14, 1884. 80tf

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

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May 22, 1884. 64-tf

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100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

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GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

ICE CREAM

MAY be had at the Fayetteville Hotel dining room every Thursday during the season from 6 to 10 P. M.

July 10, 1884. 75tf

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.,

1884-'85.

The next session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

For Catalogues apply to the CLERK OF THE FACULTY.

May 22, 1884. 68-3mpd

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-1y

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.

Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.

Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.

Vegetables of all kinds.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

1870. 1884.

At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Break fast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

LOUGEE & GOODWIN

(Successors to I. W. Durham.)

417 and 419 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.

April 9, 1884. 52-6m

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 28, 1884.

THE PRIMARIES.

To morrow and next day the primaries will be held in the several Townships of this county for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention which meets September 27th.

As we have often said, and as we cannot too often repeat, in these primaries is the beginning of political power—the source of corruption or purity in the administration of the government. Let no man be chosen as a delegate who does not thoroughly understand the nature of a political trust, and, understanding it, possess the honesty to execute it. Because there are some foolish and some dishonest people who vote the Democratic ticket, that is no reason why the party should select its representatives from this unworthy class. Right here, in these primaries, is the time to separate the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. A convenient shibboleth is found in the recent case of betrayal exposed in this State. If the aspirant for the delegate's trust joins the Republican office-holders in taking sides with the wrong-doer rather than with those who exposed him, such a person should be instantly rejected as a delegate, for the germ of the traitor is in him.

The electors must be vigilant as well as patriotic.

THE SPEAKING AT ELIZABETHTOWN.—There was a large turnout at Elizabethtown on Monday, to hear Governor Jarvis and Col. Green, some 1,500 to 2,000 persons being present. The Governor spoke for over two hours, confining himself strictly to State politics. Col. Green's speech was an hour and a half in length, and devoted principally to Federal affairs.

They say in Bladen that the county will certainly go Democratic.

Col. Green speaks to day at the Farmers' Dinner in Camtuck in Pender.

THE MISS NANCY HILLIARD FUND.

Mr. E. T. McKethan has obtained the following subscriptions to the fund to erect a monument to Miss Nancy Hilliard, the students' friend, and has forwarded the same to Mrs. Spencer at Chapel Hill. The subscriptions are limited to $1 each, and others expected will be forwarded as soon as received. We trust old students throughout the South will follow the example set by Mr. McKethan, and we would suggest to our brethren of the Press that they inaugurate a similar movement in their several communities.

Rev. J. C. Huske, D. D.,	class	1843.
Hon. R. P. Buxton,	"	1845.
Dr. T. D. Haigh,	"	1849.
Geo. H. Haigh,	"	1852.
D. G. Robeson,	"	1854.
T. S. Whitted,	"	1858.
E. J. Hale,	"	1860.
E. T. McKethan,	"	1860.
W. A. Guthrie,	"	1864.
Alex. Graham,	"	1869.

It is unnecessary to remind Chapel Hillians who Miss Nancy Hilliard was. She dwelt far within the hearts of many hundreds of them; and, we doubt not, as soon as they are informed of this movement to honor her memory, they will make haste to join those who have begun it.

Cleveland and Blaine—A Contrast.

VETO MESSAGE OF MAYOR CLEVELAND.

BUFFALO, June 26, '82

I return, without my approval, the resolution of your honorable body, passed at its last meeting, awarding the contracts for cleaning the paved streets and alleys of the city for the ensuing five years to —— at his bid of four hundred and twenty-two thousand and five hundred dollars.

The bid thus accepted by your honorable body is more than one hundred thousand dollars higher than that of another perfectly responsible party for the same work, and a worse and more suspicious feature in this transaction is that the bid now accepted is fifty thousand dollars more than that made by —— himself within a very few weeks openly and publicly, to your honorable body, for performing precisely the same services. * *

The character of your city requires that the Mayor, when he disapproves any resolution of your honorable body, shall return the same with his objections.

This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to the action of your honorable body, now under consideration, shall be plainly stated. I withhold my assent from the same because I regard it as the culmination of a most barefaced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the public money. * *

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Mayor.

LETTER OF SPEAKER BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, June 29, '69

DEAR MR. FISHER:

I thank you for the article from Mr. Lewis. It is good in itself and will do good. He writes like a man of large intelligence and comprehension. Your offer to admit me to a participation in the new railroad enterprise is in every respect as generous as I could expect or desire. I thank you very sincerely for it, and in this connection I wish to make a suggestion of a somewhat selfish character. It is this: You spoke of Mr. Caldwell's offer to dispose of a share of his interest to me. If he really desires to do so, I wish he would make the proposition definite, so that I could know just what to depend on. Perhaps if he waits till the full development of the enterprise he may grow reluctant to part with the share, and I do not by this mean any distrust of him. I do not feel that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful. Very hastily and sincerely your friend,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

ALL OFFICERS AND NO PRIVATES.—Blaine's political representatives, says the New York *Times*, are trying to warm up the Republicans of Ohio by assuring them that after Blaine's election there will be a "new deal" in Federal offices, and that the faithful in that State will not be forgotten. By thus appealing to one of the strongest instincts of the average Ohio politician the Republican candidate's managers may have done their chieftain's cause more harm than good. The Republicans of Ohio have been "remembered" so many times and so generously that a large percentage of them are either now holding office or have held office within the last few years. It may occur to those who are now drawing salaries from the Government that the proposed "new deal" ought not to be made at their expense. Promises of this kind that might be safely made in some States may cause a loss of votes in Ohio.

New York Correspondence.

Politics and Business.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, August 23d, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The political atmosphere of the City has been rarified during the past week by Cleveland's letter of acceptance, and "have you read the letter?" has been the common salutation since the 20th. By Democrats it is commended for the conciseness and brevity with which it meets all the issues of the campaign. The working men are delighted with its simplicity and common sense. It has burst the Butler Boom, and thrown the Republicans into a spasm of disgust, as they had expected a stump speech like that from Blaine, and the Blaine-annex, Butler.

Says the *World*—"The letter is free from sophistry, demagogism and grovelling appeals to voters, and it will greatly strengthen the position of the Democratic standard bearer." To me it reads like a document of the olden time, when men said what they meant, and meant what they said. I like it immensely.

I am sorry to learn from private sources that our friends in North Carolina are allowing the attitude of the Irish element and Tammany Hall to disturb them. It is admitted by all that Tammany will ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks at its first regular meeting in September, and then the faithfulness of the Tammanyites will depend on the share of the city offices they can get. The county Democracy, virtually led by Tilden's able Lieutenant, Dan1 Manning, will make every concession consistent with honor, (if there is any such thing among N. Y. city politicians) to placate Tammany, and all will be well in that quarter. The most significant thing which has occurred here lately, is the kick of many of the Labor Unions against the central body's invitation to the Blaine annex (Butler) to review their parade on Sept. 1st, and his final declination to do so.

By the way! This parade is in no sense political, nor was it gotten up for any special purpose, but is simply the annual parade which has taken place about this time for several years past. The talk about Irishmen who are Democrats voting against the Democratic nominees is all bosh. As Col. Fellows told me at National Headquarters the other day, "you can hear of these around the corner or in the next town, but you can't find them." We have a great many Irishmen in our club and I know of but one Irish Democrat who will vote against Cleveland; of course there will be some, but for every one of these we will get three to five Republicans. The Germans are with us. The solid business men are with us as never before. The floating, unattached vote will be thrown for our candidate, and I feel sure that we will carry the State of New York by at least 50,000 majority.

The Republican campaign in Brooklyn was opened Thursday night at the Temple, formerly the Rink, with a great flourish of trumpets and by speeches from Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Judge Foraker, of Ohio, (that same whom Judge Hoadly beat for Governor, last year, by 12,000), but the speakers failed to vindicate Blaine. Gen. Hawley attempted it, but the *Tribune* failed to publish that portion of his address and the *Times* of to-day accuses him of falsifying the record. Judge Foraker with the impudence and coarseness peculiar to the "Western Reserve" outraged decency (there being many ladies present) by dwelling at some length on the importance of electing a moral man to the Presidency, bringing into prominence the foul scandals, long since disproved, against Governor Cleveland. But his friends say this is only another one of those blunders for which the Judge is famous.

The Republican press except the *Sun* (and I am surprised that so many of our people ever took the dirty sheet), try to discourage this sort of argument, knowing full well that there is a bigger skeleton in their own house. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* man says he is ready for the trial of that libel suit which Blaine brought with lightning haste, and he hopes it will be pressed to trial before election. He claims to have seventy-five affidavits bearing on the case.

You will notice in the *World* to-day another trifling charge against Blaine by Chas. H. Brigmer of Harrisburg, Pa., to the effect that W. H. Kimble had paid Blaine $5,000 and afterwards $2,500 more to rule in his favor while Speaker of the House. This matter, it is said, caused his defeat for the nomination in 1876 and also in 1880.

Business here has opened fairly this week—though the "Hebrew children" compose the greater part of the North Carolina merchants who have come to town as yet. The season is unquestionably late, but we look for a full trade.

Goods of all kinds are very cheap and money easy. Collections considering the times and time of year are very good, and buyers in good credit, (which is the case with North Carolina merchants generally, thanks to democratic supremacy) will easily obtain all the accommodation they need.

I was pleased to note the vast improvements going on in your good old town during my last visit there, and trust that sufficient enterprise will be shown to enable you to get back the valuable trade we used to get when I was a boy from Robeson, Richmond and the Marlboro section of South Carolina.

You can't expect to get much of the retail trade from that section, but your Bagmen and Drummers ought to canvass it thoroughly for the jobbing trade, and I am sure the Fayetteville boys will successfully compete with Wilmington and Charlotte for it.

Yours, J. H. A.

Col. Green in Harnett.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19, '84.

MR. EDITOR:—To-day Col. Green made a speech to a large crowd. His speech was nearly two hours long. Naming over what was done at the last session of Congress in regard to appropriations for the Cape Fear River, also the Tariff and Internal Revenue; the people paid very good attention and were very well satisfied.

Yours, &c., S.

[Capt. Coke, who was also to have spoken at Lillington, was unable to be present.]

Stedman's Great Triumph in the Mountains.

[Asheville Citizen.]

The campaign has opened warmly in the mountains—pleasantly of course—because we invite people of the lower regions to nothing but what is pleasant, bringing them upstairs where we invite them to cool and dispassionate air and temper. We elevate our friends Stedman and Faircloth from the hot sea level of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad to measure their blades on the tops of the mountains; and strange to say, they crossed swords on a plain as flat as Nahunta or Magnolia. No doubt, however, there was an inspiration in an atmosphere half a mile above what either had been accustomed to breathe, and that the chivalric Stedman was thrilled into the heroism of debate he did not know lay opened to him; and that the lethargic Faircloth was conscious that climatic coals might move him to feeble motion. The tilt and the tourney and the blunting of swords and the splintering of lances came at Hendersonville. With Mr. Stedman the white plumes of Harry of Navarre may still wave exultant on the breezy air; while for Mr. Faircloth, no glorious historical association comes to lift him by association with the overturned paladins of an equally fought field. Mr. Faircloth went down, tumbled over and over, and he may seek refuge under the cypress, consecrated to woe and defeat.

Sic transit, Mr. Faircloth, for whom we have the respect due to character. He falls by the force of impotence.

The facts are that at Hendersonville Mr. Faircloth made no show as the man of intellect or the man of information; and that in the ideal or the practical Mr. Stedman proved himself so much the man that a sensitive populace was ashamed to express comparison. One went up by the natural force of levigation; the other stumbled and halted and fell by force of dismal gravitation.

Major Stedman gained another victory over his opponent, Judge Faircloth, at Waynesville, and enthused the large crowd greatly. Judge Faircloth, while an excellent gentleman personally, is on the wrong side politically, and is by no means a match for Major Stedman in debate. And, withal, it is the hardest sort of work for the Judge to appear in this campaign, as he has no respect for his party nominees, save himself, nor can he approve of all in his party platform.

APPOINTMENTS OF HON. W. J. GREEN.

MOORE COUNTY.

Jonesboro, Monday, Sept. 1st.
Carthage, Tuesday, Sept. 2d.
Carter's Mills, Wednesday, Sept. 3d.
Caledonia, Thursday, Sept. 4th.
Manly, Friday, Sept. 5th.

HARNETT COUNTY.

Spout Spring, Saturday, Sept. 6th.
Averasboro, Wednesday, Sept. 10th.
Matthew's Store, Thursday, Sept. 11th.
Bunn's Level, Friday, Sept. 12th.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Little River Academy, Monday, Sept. 8th.
Rhodes's Mills, Tuesday, Sept. 9th.

Major Charles W. McClammy, Democratic Elector for the third district, will probably speak at same time.

Speaking to begin at two o'clock P. M.

MAJ. STEDMAN OPENS THE CAMPAIGN AT HENDERSONVILLE.—A correspondent of the Asheville *Citizen*, writing that paper from Hendersonville under date of the 19th, says:

Major. C. M. Stedman and his competitor, Judge Faircloth, spoke here on Saturday last, to a very large and attractive crowd. Major Stedman opened the debate in a very effective speech of one and a half hours. To say that the distinguished gentleman met expectation, would be but faithfully putting it. Everybody was charmed at his courteous and dignified bearing, and his fluent, eloquent and impressive style.

Judge Faircloth, while a fine lawyer, is a most lamentable failure as a stump speaker, and floundered badly upon the tariff, while Major Stedman's discussion of this issue was, by long odds, the cleverest I have heard during the campaign. Our standard could not have been placed in more worthy hands than in Major Stedman's, and I am glad to be able to say he is making votes for the party wherever he speaks.

The Republican party will always lose ground where a joint discussion can be had; for their ablest speakers are powerless to combat the statistical array of facts and figures which is effectively being used against them, and which will beyond doubt, assure their condemnation in this contest, by the people.

AN ENGLISH AND A JUST VIEW OF THE GREELEY ACCUSATION.—A London dispatch says that Clements R. Markham, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, who served in the Arctic expedition of 1850 in search of Sir John Franklin, has written a letter apropos of the recent charges made against the Greeley party. In this he says: "The accusation of murder and cannibalism made against the Greeley party is a disgrace to American journals. Decency would have suggested silence until Lieutenant Greeley had submitted his report to the government. There may be a remnant of truth in the charge. It is possible, but unlikely, that brave men in the last extremity should have succumbed."

Markham calls attention to the fact that a similar cruel accusation was made against the Sir John Franklin expedition, and quotes the noble words of Admiral Sherard Osborne, who commanded one of the Franklin search expeditions: "Why attempt to lift the veil with which the All Merciful has been pleased to shut out from mortal ken the last sad hours of brave men battling with famine and disease?"

Markham continuing says: "The American Navy Department should have controlled and been responsible for the expedition. The party should never have been left without a depot ship wintering within an accessible distance of them."

A London dispatch of Tuesday says that Gen. Wolseley will proceed to Egypt at once to assume chief military command of the forces there.

The Public Roads.

[New Berne Journal.]

In his charge to the Grand Jury of Wake county this week, Judge Gudger spoke with some emphasis of punishing the road-overseers who have neglected their duty. Directing such prominent and threatening attention to this subject is exceedingly wholesome; and if severe punishment were inflicted on a negligent man or two (if there be such—and are there not?), men might wake up to the importance of good roads.—*State Chronicle.*

We have heard judges, time again, "speak with emphasis," on this very subject and we have long been of the opinion that it was time wasted. Now, when Judge Gudger was speaking with some emphasis about this matter to the Grand Jury of Wake he was, in all probability, speaking to some of the very men whom he thought should be punished; and if not to them, most assuredly to those who have to work the road under them. Will a man indict himself, or will men indict a man for not calling them out more frequently to perform a few days of involuntary servitude? Not if they can possibly evade it.

The *Chronicle* is on the right track when it says:

But the sooner we put the whole subject on another and better and more modern basis, the happier people we shall be.

If all our people were taxpayers there would be no time lost in introducing a better system. But the trouble is we have a large number who pay nothing for the administration of the government under which they live, while they enjoy its priveliges. They exercise the right of suffrage, claim the protection of the courts in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, are given public schools for the education of their children, and for all this they contribute nothing for the general welfare unless it is occationally a day's work on the public roads. But, after all, would it not be better for the tax payers, who have more use for public roads than the non-tax-payer, to have better roads, no matter at what cost, or under what system? We agree with the *Chronicle* that the present necessity of paying tribute to mud-holes is worse than the protective tariff.

Scales and York.

Civil Rights—Internal Revenue—and the Morrison Bill.

The following is an extract from the Raleigh *News and Observer's* report of the joint discussion at Sparta, Alleghany county:

The General pinned him on civil rights—put the question to him straight—if he was in favor of civil rights as interpreted by the Supreme court, and stated what that was. York said he would answer at the proper time.

When the "Game Cock" went to reply his feathers were terribly ruffled, and he struck into the "House journal" with his gaffs and said that Gen. Scales had mystified the journal, and that it was not so; that he had mystified the journal.

Dr. York has been charging that Gen. Scales has never done anything towards relieving the people of internal revenues, etc. Gen. Scales said he had been trying to have the tax repealed; also explained to the people that the killing of the Morrison bill by York & Co. carried with it the death of the revenue, and then produced the Raleigh *Daily News*, January 10th, 1879; House proceedings, January 10th, 1879, the following resolution:

"By Mr. York—Asking the representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to obtain such reduction on the revenue duties on liquors and tobacco, so as to make them less onerous. Also acknowledging *efforts of representative A. M. Scales to obtain a repeal of the tax on brandy.*" The crowd hozzahed.

Hon. Z. B. Vance's Appointments.

Hon. Z. B. Vance will speak at the following times and places:

Old Fort, McDowell county, Monday, September 1st.
Hickory, Catawba county, Tuesday, September 2d.
Mooresville, Iredell county, Wednesday, September 3d.
Shelby, Cleveland county, Thursday, September, 4th.
Winston, Forsyth county, Saturday, September, 6th.
Clementsville, Davie county, Monday, September 8th
Yadkinville, Yadkin county, Tuesday, September 9th.
Appointments after the 9th withheld for the present.

R. H. Battle, Chairman.

FRANCE AND CHINA.—The game of bluff still goes on between France and China. The French legation has left Pekin and Admiral Courbet has been ordered to bombard Foo Chow. But the London Pall Mall *Gazette* says that "China will not issue a declaration of war, but will inform France and the neutral powers that she will regard a repetition of the Kelung incident or an attack on Chinese territory as an *ipso facto* declaration of war. China will ask the other powers, and especially England, to be strictly neutral. The English colony at Hong Kong has been the base of operations against Tonquin. China expects that in case the French attack is renewed the English colonists will be warned of their duties as neutrals. It is quite certain that the Chinese will immediately cross their southern frontier and invade Tonquin."

BLAINE AS A PROHIBITIONIST.—Ten of the principal Republican Prohibition leaders of Indiana have issued an address "To the Temperance People of Indiana", advising them to vote the Republican ticket. In that address they say:

For the past twenty years all the tracts of the American Temperance Society which have discussed the value and success of prohibition legislation have contained letters of testimony from Hon. Jas. G. Blaine in favor of the prohibition legislation in Maine, and for more than twenty years Mr. Blaine has supported that legislation in his own State.

Advices from Foo Chow confirm the report of the destruction of the whole Chinese fleet. The French lost five men, including an American pilot.

Free mail delivery is ordered for Raleigh October 1st.

SURVEY OF THE WILMINGTON EXTENSION.—Capt. Rod McRae and party, the engineers in charge of the experimental survey of a railroad route between this city and Fayetteville, reached Point Caswell last Thursday morning. They took what is known as the "Negro Head" road as their route. On Thursday afternoon they came back to a point lower down on Moore's Creek, called Ramsay's Landing, and took a line which runs directly through the center of the town of Point Caswell, and which proved to be on the indentical line run by Capt. John C. McRae, in 1857. From Point Caswell they crossed the river and examined the sand ridge between Colley and Black river, it being the same ridge that extends from Point Caswell to Fayetteville. It is thought that this is the route which will be adopted, crossing the Black river at Point Caswell.—*Wilmington Review*, 23d.

BOMBARDING FOO-CHOW.—The Foo Chow Arsenal was destroyed Saturday after a three-hours' bombardment by Admiral Courbet's squadron. Seven Chinese gunboats were sunk and two escaped. The French fleet sustained no damage. The European settlement was not disturbed.

The bombardment began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and ceased at 8 P. M. Only one Chinese battery replied.

It is hoped that the Chinese trouble may yet be arranged under the auspices of Prince Bismarck. It is regarded as a noteworthy fact that the Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador to Germany, was summoned to Paris Friday, and returned to Berlin on the same train with Li Fong Pao, the Chinese Minister. Baron de Courcel was overheard to remark to a member of the Chinese Legation at the depot: "Let us hope this journey will be favorable to each of us."

Mt. Mitchell hotel, located at Black Mountain Station, on the Western North Carolina railroad, is said to be rapidly gaining a fine reputation as one of our numerous summer resorts among the Blue Ridge mountains. It is 16 miles east of Asheville, three miles west of the Big tunnel, and about 15 miles from Mitchell's Peak. The hotel, three stories high, has just been completed, and is represented as being a beautiful building.

Miss M. E. Ellison

WILL open her SCHOOL SEPTEMBER 8th, on Green Street.

Aug. 21, 1884. 81-2t

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

Opening of a New Line for Freight and Passengers.

GREENSBORO, FAYETTEVILLE, SHOE HEEL, WILMINGTON.

THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY has been completed from Greensboro via Fayetteville to Shoe Heel, connecting with the Carolina Central at Shoe Heel for Wilmington, and asks the patronage of the public.

Rates for Freight and Passengers will be made as liberal as any road in the State.

This is the straightest and shortest connection that can be made from Wilmington and the North and South Carolina Counties adjacent to Shoe Heel, to Northwestern points in North Carolina, and that North of Greensboro, reached by the Richmond & Danville system, and from Sanford by the Seaboard Air Line.

The Company guarantees prompt and safe transportation for Freight and Passengers to all points North and South at the most liberal rates.

For Freight Tariffs and Passenger Rates apply to Jno. M. Rose, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Fayetteville, N. C

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l F't and Pass. Ag't.
August 12, 1884. 80-4t

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this Department that FRANK ROYALS, late of the County of Cumberland, stands charged with murder. And Whereas, it appears that the said Frank Royals has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Frank Royals to the Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

L. S. Done at our City of Raleigh, the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the one hundred and ninth year of American Independence.

THOS J. JARVIS.

By the Governor:
G. L. DUDLEY, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Frank Royals is of a ginger-cake color, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds, has a scar on his cheek bone, done by finger nails, slightly knock-kneed, and little stooped shouldered; has nice, white teeth, also a stab scar on one arm; 25 or 30 years old, and has a slight downward look.

Aug. 14, 1884. 80-3t

LIVERY, Feed and Sale Stables.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire outfit and stock of Mr. A. Overbaugh in the above mentioned business is prepared to furnish all kinds of

VEHICLES,

with good horses and polite and attentive drivers, at short notice.

Special attention will be given to boarding horses.

G. A. BURNS,
Bow Street, near the Presbyterian Church.
May 23, 1884. 69-3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Special Proceeding before Clerk Superior Court.

Z. B. Newton, Administrator of P. Taylor, *vs.* J. H. Taylor, B. R. Taylor, C. L. Taylor, A. H. Slocomb, L. E. Slocomb, J. M. Matthews, Alice P. Matthews, R. G. Haigh, M. J. Haigh, J. S. Banks, A. E. Banks, C. W. Elliott, S. D. Elliott, W. P. Elliott, Mary E. Elliott, W. V. Walsh, Kate B. Walsh, A. P. Hallett.

THE defendants above-named will take notice that they are summoned to appear before me on or before Monday, September 29th, 1884, and demur to or answer the complaint (petition for settlement of final account) which is filed in my office, or judgment will be granted for the relief demanded in the complaint.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, C. S. C.
Aug. 13, 1884. 80-6w

NEW FALL STYLE HATS, &c.

FOR TWENTY DAYS WE WILL CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUT SUMMER STOCK OF

Straw Goods, Hats, Bonnets, &c.,

at reduced prices for CASH. Call EARLY at

MRS. DYE'S,
17 HAY STREET.

Established 50 Years.

GOLDEN YEAR 1834 — ESTABLISHED FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — GOLDEN YEAR 1884

WARREN PRIOR & SON

THE JEWELERS.

PROGRESS! MERIT!

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN FAYETTEVILLE FOR THE SALE OF THE

Aurora Watch Company's Watches.

Rockford Watch Company's Watches.

LEROY W. FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS,

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,

AGENTS FOP THE SPENCER OPTICAL COMPANY'S SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

Fayetteville, August 14, 1884. 80-f

McNEILL & CO.

MUSIC STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Largest and best appointed Music House in North Carolina. All kinds of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music sold on the most reasonable terms. Can save you from $10 to $18 in the purchase of an Organ, and from $20 to $30 in the purchase of a Piano. Instruments shipped to all parts of the country. Organs of six celebrated makes—Sterling, Clough & Warren, Palace, Lancaster, Burdett and Estey. Pianos—Stieff, Shomacker, Hallet & Cumston and Peck.

Send for Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.

Prompt attention paid to correspondents. Address

McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

August 14, 1884. 80tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,

—DEALER IN—

Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice, Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884 76f

Patapsco Flouring Mills,

ESTABLISHED 1774.

BUHRS 1774. ROLLS 1882.

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.EAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

This Company owns and operates three Mills, as follows:

PATAPSCO MILL, A. Ellicott City, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, B. at Baltimore, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, C. at Orange Grove, Md.

Having a daily capacity of 1500 barrels.

The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of alible properties.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Patapsco Superlative.	Cape Henry Family.
Patapsco Choice Patent.	North Point Family.
Patapsco Family.	Chesapeake Extra.
Patapsco Extra.	Bedford Family.

Orange Grove Extra.

C. A. GAMBRILL MF'G. CO.,
32 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

Represented by

B. R. TAYLOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug 7, 1884 79-6m

Document No. 1—1884.

DEMOCRACY vs. REPUBLICANISM.

HANDBOOK OF NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS FOR 1884.

THE PLATFORMS, THE PARTIES AND THE ISSUES THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

THE influence of Document No. 1, issued by the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1882, was generally recognized as decisive in that year's campaign.

A similar Handbook has been prepared for this year's use, and will be issued immediately after the sessions of the Chicago Democratic Convention.

The Handbook will be a well printed pamphlet of about 150 pages, 8vo., and will contain the fullest information on matters in this year's elections.

Document No. 1, for 1884, will be supplied at *TEN DOLLARS PER HUNDRED*, the actual cost of type-setting, paper and pressework.

In order that the size of the edition may be determined, prompt orders are requested.

Address. RALEIGH REGISTER,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lutheran.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 372 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

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E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM, (the 87th session), begins, Thursday, September 11th, 1884.

For Catalogue address the Rector,
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M.
July 24, 1884. 77-2m

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP TURNIP SEEDS,

a full assortment for sale by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

fensive, for which ejection from the grounds will be summarily enforced.

The Executive Committee will employ a sufficient guard to take charge of the grounds during the night.

INVITED GUESTS.

Officers of other agricultural societies, ministers of the Gospel and members of the Press are respectfully invited to attend the Fair. Complimentary tickets will be furnished them by the Secretary.

THE SECRETARY AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

The Secretary may appoint one, two or more assistants, one of whom shall attend at Floral Hall, to register all articles entered for that department, and to supply the exhibiters with cards; and one or more of his assistants will aid him in registering articles entered for exhibition on the Fair Grounds.

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer may appoint one or more assistants to aid him in his department at the Fair Grounds.

EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

The Examining Committees will proceed to their work immediately after the instructions given them by the Secretary.

Premiums will be withheld on articles and animals not worthy, though there be no competition.

Committees are particularly requested to hand their reports to the Secretary as soon as the decisions are made.

STALLS.

Stalls for horses and cattle and pens for sheep and hogs will be furnished during the Fair to such as are exhibited. Grain, hay and shucks will be furnished, free of charge, to feed cattle, hogs and sheep. Grain, hay and fodder will be furnished exhibiters of horses and mules at cost price on the grounds.

ANIMALS.

Every article or animal upon the Grounds during the Fair shall be under the control of the Executive Committee; and while every possible precaution will be taken for the safe keeping of the same, the Society will in no way be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur.

Articles for exhibition will be conveyed over the Railroads and Steamboats free of charge.

Persons wishing to visit our Fair will be passed over the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley and other Railroads, and the different Steamboats running on the Cape Fear River, for half fare, by purchasing tickets with ticket admitting them to the Fair Grounds attached.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

W. C. TROY, President.

W. B. Draughon, W. J. Green, Cumberland County; R. F. Boykin, Sampson; Elias Bryant, Chatham; Geo. S. Cole, Moore; J. M. Hodges, Harnett; T. D. Love, Bladen; D. P. McEachern, Robeson; A. S. Horney, Randolph; D. W. C. Benbow, Guilford; W. H. McLaurin, Richmond; H. M. Johnson, Johnston, Vice Presidents.

G. W. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

A. A. McKETHAN, Jr., Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—C. W. Broadfoot, W. J. Tolar, J. A. Worth, John P. McLean, Wm. Alderman, J. B. Smith.

Special Premiums of Fertilizers and Agricultural Implements to be awarded at Cumberland Fair in 1884.

A. B. Williams & Co., half ton Cotton Seed Meal Fertilizer for the largest quantity of cotton made on one acre by the use of said Fertilizer.

One ton of same for the largest quantity of cotton made on five acres by the use of same.

R. M. Nimocks half ton Navassa Guano for the largest yield of cotton on one acre made by the use of said Guano.

Three-tenths ton Navassa Guano for largest yield upland Corn made on one acre.

Two-tenths ton Navassa Guano for the largest yield Wheat on one acre made by use of said Guano.

A. E. Rankin & Co., half ton Farmer's Friend Guano for the largest yield Cotton made on one acre by the use of said Guano.

Two barrels Long's Prepared Chemicals for the largest yield of Cotton made by use of said Fertilizer on one acre.

One No. 2 R Plow for the largest yield of stock peas on one half acre.

One Watt Plow for the finest specimen of Leaf Tobacco, not less than five pounds.

Woody & Currie, Wilmington, half ton Land Plaster to be awarded by the Executive Committee.

Charles Haigh, one White's Combination Plow for the best bale Cotton made on a farm where that Plow is used. Value $5.50.

A. S. Huske & Co., one Boy Clipper Plow for the largest number of Cattle on exhibition at the Fair.

One Bryce No. 3 Hatchet for the best lot of N. C. Upper Leather.

One box L. Q. C. L. Cigars for the best shot at the Fair.

J. A. D. Boon, one Axe to be awarded at the discretion of Executive Committee.

Walter Watson, one doz. Turpentine Hacks to be awarded by Executive Committee.

D. H. Ray & Co., one Ames' Spade and one eighth bbl. Patapsco Flour to be awarded by Executive Committee.

R. H. Tomlinson & Co., half ton Walker's Ammoniated Phosphate for the largest yield of Cotton on one acre.

Half bbl. Family Flour for the largest yield of Corn on one acre.

Ten lbs. Coffee for the largest yield Turnips on one acre.

McMillan Bros., one Tin Toilet Set, value $5.00, to be awarded at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER--SUPPLEMENT.

PREMIUM LIST

OF THE

22nd ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

To be held in Fayetteville, N. C., November 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1884.

Department A.

FIELD CROPS.

For largest crop of corn grown on one acre of lowland, not less than sixty bushels, Five Dollars.

For largest crop of corn grown on four acres of upland, not less than fifty bushels, Five Dollars.

For largest yield of cotton on one acre, not less than 2,000 pounds per acre, Fifteen Dollars.

For best bale of cotton not less than 450 lbs.—to be exhibited by producer, Ten Dollars.

For largest yield of wheat on one acre, not less than twenty bushels, Five Dollars.

For largest crop of oats on one acre, Five Dollars.

For largest crop of rye on one acre, Three Dollars.

For largest crop of field peas on one acre, Five Dollars.

For largest crop of rice on one acre, Five Dollars.

For largest crop of sweet potatoes on not less than one-half acre, nor less than 300 bushels per acre. Five Dollars.

For largest yield native grass hay, not less than 5,000 lbs. per acre, Five Dollars.

For largest yield of tobacco on one-fourth acre, Five Dollars.

For largest yield of turnips on one-half acre, Three Dollars.

For largest crop of millet on one acre, not less than 4,000 lbs. per acre, Three Dollars.

For largest yield of peanuts on one acre, Five Dollars.

For largest yield of clover on one acre, Five Dollars.

For largest crop of chufas on one acre, Three Dollars

For largest yield of blue grass hay on one acre, Three Dollars.

For largest yield of orchard grass on one acre, Three Dollars.

The Committee will not award any premium where the yield is not creditable.

The measurement of the land and the quantity raised per acre must be vouched for by two respectable and disinterested witnesses.

The above premiums are offered to the Counties of Cumberland, Sampson, Johnston, Moore, Harnett, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Montgomery, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen and Pender.

Farmers' Hall.—No. 2.

Sample of Field Crops.

Best variety of corn for bread	$1 00
" " " do stock	1 00
" sample of wheat, not less than one bushel	1 00
" variety sweet potatoes	1 00
" " Irish potatoes	1 00
" " field peas	1 00
" " oats	1 00
Largest sweet potatoes	1 00
Best variety grass seed for hay	1 00
" sample leaf tobacco	1 00
" " chewing tobacco	1 00
" " smoking tobacco	1 00
" bale fodder	1 00
" " shucks	1 00
" " native hay	2 00
" lot of North Carolina hams	3 00
Second best lot of North Carolina hams	2 00
Best dried beef ham, North Carolina	2 00

Fruits, Vegetables, &c.

Best sample apples	$1 00
" " pears	1 00
" " peaches	1 00
" " pumpkins	1 00
Best sample beets	50
" " turnips	1 00
Largest turnips	1 00
Best sample onions	50
" " cabbage	1 00
" " collards	1 00
" display of fruits by one exhibiter	2 00
" " of fruit trees by one exhibiter	1 00
" " of vegetables by one exhibiter	1 00

Flour, Meal and Hominy.

Best quality N. C. flour, not less than one sack	$1 00
" bushel corn meal	1 00

Department B.

Bread, Cakes, Butter, &c.

Best loaf bread	$1 00
Second best loaf bread	50
Best biscuit	50
" corn bread	50
" light rolls	1 00
Second best light rolls	50
Best cooked North Carolina ham	1 00
" sample fresh butter from two to five pounds	2 00
Second best sample fresh butter	1 00
Best home-made cheese	1 00
" North Carolina lard	1 00
" pound cake—iced and ornamented	1 00
" sponge cake—iced and ornamented	1 00
" display of cakes of all sorts	1 00

Honey, Canned and Dried Fruit, Preserves, Pickles, Sauces, etc.

Best honey	$1 00
" specimen dried apples	50

Best specimen dried peaches, pears and figs, each 50
" peaches, strawberries and pears, put up in glass, each 1 00
Greatest variety of preserved fruits 2 00
Best specimen jelly 1 00
" " preserved peaches 1 00
" " " pears 1 00
" " tomato catsup 1 00
" " pickles 1 00
Greatest variety of pickles by one exhibiter 1 00
Best specimen hard or soft soap, each .. 50
" variety home-made candy 1 00
Largest and most meritorious exhibition in this department 10 00

Native Wines, Fruits in Liquor, Cordials, Syrups, Vinegar, etc.

Best specimen scuppernong wine $1 00
" " blackberry wine 1 00
" wine made from Delaware, Concord, Clinton or other improved grapes, 1 00
" specimen of fruit in liquor 1 00
" " of apple vinegar 1 00
" " of grape vinegar 1 00
" " N. C. brandy or whiskey, each 1 00

FLORAL HALL.

Department C.

Best piece woolen jeans $3 00
Second best piece of same 2 00
Best piece of satinet 1 00
" " linsey 1 00
" " kersey 1 00
" " flannel—all wool 2 00
" " shaker flannel 1 00
" cotton yarn—assorted numbers ... Dip.
" sample knitting yarns ..... Dip.
" piece sheeting or shirting ..... Dip.
" " striped or checked homespun 1 00

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

Best rag carpet $1 00
" domestic hearth-rug 50
" cotton coverlet 1 00
" wool coverlet 1 00
" knitted or crocheted counterpane. 1 00
" silk quilt, any pattern 1 00
" worsted quilt 1 00
" calico quilt 1 00
" specimen crazy patchwork 1 00
" pair blankets 2 00
Second best pair of blankets 1 00
Best worked table cover 1 00
" pair cotton socks—knit 50
" " wool socks " 50
" " silk socks " 50
Best suit clothes—handmade 2 00
" calico dress 1 00
" shirt 50
Best dressing gown 1 00
" " slippers 50
" feather work 1 00
" sofa pillow in wool 1 00
" " " " silk 1 00
" lamp mat in wool 50
" pair lamp mats 50
" splasher or wall protector 50
" paper holder 50
" pair or set of toilet mats 50
" sewing silk—home-made 1 00

Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, etc.

Best French embroidery $1 00
" American " 1 00
" silk " 50
" linen " 50
" knitting in wool 50
" " " thread 50
" " " silk 50
" crocheting in wool 50
" " " cotton 50
" " " silk 50
" chain stitch on any material 50
" braiding on any material 50
" bead work 50
" tapestry work 50
" raised work 50
" Spanish lace work 50
" specimen darned net 50
" " tatting 50
" " etching 50
" plain sewing by hand 50
" pin cushion 50
" crocheted tidy 50
Handsomest tidy—any material 50
Best lambrequin—embroidered 50
" " —macreme 50
" " —applique 50
" initial letters—embroidered 50
" " —indellible ink 50
" lap robe or afghan 1 00
" baby blanket 1 00
" kensington outline—specimens ... 50
" " embroidery " ... 50
" lace work honiton 50
" feather-edge lace—specimens 50
" rick rack—specimens 50
" crocheted shawl 1 00
" " sack 1 00
" infant's sacks knit or crocheted ... 50
" " hood " " " ... 50
" pair pillow shams 50
" bracket work 50
" shell work 50
" fancy picture frame 50
" infant's dress 1 00
" trimmed hat or bonnet 50
" made cap for old lady 50

Flowers, Growing Plants, &c.

Best collection of cut flowers ..... $ 50
" " " growing plants ... 3 00
" " " flowers in bouquets . 50
Finest and largest display in flowers ... 3 00
Best artificial flowers in muslin 1 00

Decorative Art.

Best oil painting—flowers $2 00
" " —landscape 2 00
" " —figures 2 00
" chromo 1 00
" inlaid table top mosaic 1 00
" painting in water colors 1 00
" " " mineral colors 1 00
" " on terra cotta 1 00
" " " china 1 00
" " " glass 1 00
" " " ivory 1 00
" " " plush or velvet 1 00
" painted plaque—flowers 1 00
" " " —landscape 1 00
" moss picture 1 00
" crayon drawing 1 00

Department D.

LIVE STOCK.

HORSES, MULES, &C.

Best stallion $5
" mare 5
" pair carriage horses 2
" saddle horse or mare 3
" buggy horse or mare 3
" filly or gelding under 3 years 2
" brood mare 3
" colt 2
" jack or jennet, any age 2

TROTTING AND PACING HORSES.

Best trotting in harness, one mile heat, by a North Carolina horse 5

Racing will be held during the fair by the Jockey Club, announcement of which will be made in due time.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Best bull $5
do heifer 3
do milch cow 5
do ox 3
do herd of cattle by any one person, not less than five 8
do buck sheep 2
do ewe 2
do flock of sheep, not less than five 2

SWINE.

Best boar 5
do sow 3
do sow and pigs 3

POULTRY.

Best trio chickens 3
Second best trio chickens 2
Third best trio chickens 1
Best trio game chickens 3
Second best trio game chickens 2
Best pair bantam chickens 2
Second best pair bantam chickens 1
Best pair ducks 2
Second best pair ducks 1
Best geese 1
do trio turkeys 1
do trio guineas 1
do pair pea fowls 1
For largest and most meritorious exhibit in this department 5

Department E.

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURE.

Best two-horse carriage.....$5
do buggy..... 5
do four-horse wagon..... 5
do two-horse wagon..... 5
do cart..... 2
do wheelbarrow..... 1

CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON MATERIAL AND HARNESS.

Best set single harness.....$3
do set double harness..... 5
do set wagon harness..... 2
do set cart harness..... 1
do riding saddle..... 3
do display of castings—N. C. make..... 3
do display of horse shoes—N. C. make.. 1

FURNITURE.

Best exhibition home-made furniture.....$5

Carpenters' Work and Tools.

Best home-made panel doors.....$2 00
do home-made slat blind..... 1 00
do home-made moulding..... 50
do home-made patterns..... 50
do and most tasteful mantel-piece.... 1 00

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Best pair home-made boots.....$2
do pair home-made lady's gaiters..... 1
do pair home-made lady's slippers..... 1

Silver, Gilt and Earthen Ware.

Best display silver ware.....diploma
do display plated ware.....diploma
Best display gilt ware.....diploma
do display glass ware.....diploma
do display crockery ware.....diploma
do display gold pens.....diploma
do display of tin ware, home-made... 2 00
do display of copper and brass ware, diploma
do specimen jewelry..... diploma

Guns, Hunting Apparatus and Fishing Tackle.

Best shot gun.....diploma
do breech-loading gun.....diploma
do rifle..... diploma
do display of fire arms and accoutrements.....diploma
do display of fishing tackle.....diploma
do display of fishing seines.....diploma

Printing, Paper, Bagging, Leather and Rope.

Best display of job printing.....$2
do sole leather, N. C. tanned..... 1
do upper leather, N. C. tanned..... 1
do display of leather, N. C. tanned..... 2
do display of paper.....diploma
do book binding.....diploma
do coil baling rope.....diploma
do bagging.....diploma

Department F.

Agricultural Machinery.

Best combined reaper and mower...diploma
do harrow..... $1 00
do threshing machine.....diploma
do horse rake.....diploma
do cultivator.....diploma
do corn planter..... 1 00
do cotton planter..... 1 00
do cotton marker.....diploma
Best guano distributor..... 1 00
do subsoil plow..... 1 00
do cotton sweep..... 1 00

Cotton Gins, Presses, Seed Hullers, Corn Shellers.

Best cotton gin.....diploma
do cotton gin feeder.....diploma
do cotton press.....diploma
do do —North Carolina make.$3 00
do hay press—North Carolina make.. 3 00
do corn sheller—North Carolina make 2 00
do straw cutter—North Carolina make 2 00
do cotton seed huller—N. C. make....1 00
do corn husker.....1 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best plantation horse power.....diploma
do stump extractor.....diploma
do ox yoke.....diploma
do bee hive.....diploma
do churn.....diploma
do potato digger.....diploma
do plantation gate.....diploma
do portable fence.....diploma
do hand loom.....diploma
do platform scales.....diploma
do wine or cider mill.....diploma
do brick..... 1 00
do shingles..... 1 00
do collection of agricultural implements made in North Carolina..... 3 00
do washing machine made in North Carolina..... 1 00
do brooms—North Carolina make ... 1 00
do sewing machine.....diploma

Turpentine and Rosin.

Best barrel virgin turpentine.....$1 00
do barrel rosin..... 1 00
do spirit barrel..... 2 00
do turpentine barrel..... 1 00
do lot hacks and dippers, North Carolina make..... 2 00

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Fair will be opened on Tuesday, November 11th, and close on Friday, the 14th. Stock and articles for exhibition will be received by the Secretary at the Fair Grounds, on Monday, Tuesday, and until 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday.

Premiums not called for within thirty days after the Fair will be considered forfeited, and will not be paid.

Awarding Committees are requested to meet at 2 P. M., on Thursday, at the Secretary's office. Persons appointed on Committees are expected to serve, as the business of the Fair cannot be transacted without their prompt assistance.

TO CITIZENS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

We invite you to compete with your neighbors, and have placed you on an equal footing with Cumberland in reference to premiums. By thus uniting, one materially aids the other in building up the interest and prosperity of this section of the State.

TO THE LADIES.

Knowing that it is impossible to succeed without the presence and co-operation of the ladies, we have offered special inducements to you to participate fully at our next Fair, and we expect you to be large contributors in the several departments in which the evidences of your handiwork can be displayed.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Fair will be opened to the public on Tuesday, November 11th, and will close on Friday, November 14th.

The gates will be open each day at 8 o'clock, A. M., and at that time every employee is required to be at his post.

MARSHALS.

The Chief Marshal and his Aids will have charge of the Fair Grounds, and will preserve order and enforce the rules and regulations of the Society, and such other rules and regulations as may be adopted for the government of the Fair. A well regulated police, under the control of the Chief Marshal, will be on the grounds to aid in maintaining order. The police will be under the control of the Chief Marshal or General Superintendent, but in case of emergency will obey an order from the President, Secretary or any member of the Executive Committee.

The Society has a right to eject by force from the Fair Ground,. without writ, warrant or notice, any person disturbing its good order or decorum.

Drunkenness, gambling, quarrelling, loud talking, obscene language, and the like, are of-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 28, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
J. H. & J. C. HORNER—Horner School.
D. D. McBRYDE—Little River Academy.
Mrs. UTLEY and Miss CHAMBERLAIN—Kindergarten and Private School.

ABOUT TOWN.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. John M. Rose will fill the Baptist pulpit on Sunday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

LIEUT. J. S. McRAE.—A capital speech of thanks was made by this gentleman at the departure of the Shoe Heel Rifles, Friday night.

BASE BALL.—There will be a match game this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Cedar Field, between the Town and the Harrington Hill Nines.

THE NEW OFFICERS OF THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—W. F. Campbell, Major; John A. McLauchlin, 1st Captain; Jno. B. Broadfoot, 2nd Captain; John C. Vann, 3rd Captain; Joseph C. Huske, 4th Captain; Dr. H. T. Ivy, Surgeon.

FAYETTEVILLE ABROAD.—The Durham *Tobacco Plant* of Wednesday, August 6th, says that Mr. W. A. Guthrie, of Fayetteville, had been in that town for some days visiting relatives, and that he contemplated making Durham his home.

RESULT OF THE RIVER IMPROVEMETS.—The jetties in the river have proved their efficacy this season. We learn from an old river man that in August three years ago a stalk of corn scattered ears on a shoal at Gray's Creek before high water "cut it down."

ORGANIZE.—Remember the meeting in this Township Friday night. It is the duty of every Democrat to attend, that the will of the people may be fairly represented and that harmony may prevail. At the same time, we respectfully suggest, let a Club with Scales and Green Club be formed, that the work may proceed with system.

KINDERGARTEN.—The citizens of Fayetteville will be glad to know that Miss Chamberlain, who has had many years experience, has joined Mrs. Utley in her Kindergarten. These two ladies offer the best of advantages to the children of those who prefer a private school.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning about 10 o'clock smoke was seen issuing from the planing mill of Mr. J. D. McNeill. By prompt action the fire was soon extinguished. It is thought, as the mill had not been in operation since Saturday, that the fire had been smouldering under the sawdust for over twelve hours. Its timely discovery was fortunate.

A BARBECUE IN SEPTEMBER.—A good suggestion is made that we have a big barbecue at the Fair Grounds on the 20th of September. Let the matter be taken in hand, and the campaign be inaugurated in Cumberland in a manner befitting the party and the great issues it has to present to the people.

DEATH OF MR. CARTER.—The funeral of the late Archibald Carter was held from the Presbyterian church in this place yesterday afternoon at 4 P. M., Rev. H. G. Hill officiating.

Mr. Carter married in this town and resided here for a number of years, but since the death of his wife has lived in Wilmington, at which place his death occurred. He had many warm friends here who sympathize with his children in their sad affliction.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE FAIR GROUNDS.—Secretary Lawrence has shown us the drawings of the new building to be erected at the Fair Grounds. It is large and handsome, and the executive committee have decided to have it erected at once. When this is completed, the group of buildings will form the largest and handsomest used for this purpose in the State, outside of Raleigh. A switch from the Shoe Heel Extension, a quarter of a mile in length, has been surveyed, and will probably be constructed by the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co., so that visitors may be conveyed from the town into the Fair Grounds with comfort and at small cost.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Wm. Wetmore, of Raleigh, was in the city last week, visiting his family who are spending the Summer with relatives in this place.

Judge J. C. MacRae is spending a short time with his family before beginning his regular circuit. The first court will be held in the extreme western part of the State.

Mr. Herbert Lutterloh who has resided in Georgia for the last few years is here in attendance upon his father, whose condition we are glad to hear is much improved.

Messrs. John B. Broadfoot and John R. Myrover left this week on a visit to Waynesville and other points in the western part of the State.

SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS.—A dry moon in this case brings heat, dust and discomfort

Oil for a street sprinkler now.

Scuppernongs and black grapes are brought to town by the bushel.

Even base ballists have given in to the torrid wave and admit that running, jumping and batting are provocation of discomfort just at present.

Quantities of chickens and eggs, also apples, pears and other fruit are being brought down from near Greensboro to this market.

Quite a party of ladies and gentlemen left here this week to enjoy the refreshing breezes and cool waters of the mountain country. As they intend to visit Waynesville they will have an opportunity to feast their eyes on the most magnificent scenery of Western Carolina.

LARCENY.—William A. Bolton, James Newcomb and Anderson J. Wilkes, three white men living in Carver's Creek Township, had a preliminary examination on Monday last, before their worships, William G. Adams and D. G. McRae, charged with killing cattle belonging to other people and appropriating the beef to their own use. The testimony was conclusive, and they were required to give bonds for their appearance at the next Superior Court. Two of them gave the required bonds; the other, not so fortunate, was committed to jail. We hear that a number of cattle have mysteriously disappeared in that section of the county within the last six months, and only recently have their whereabouts been ascertained.

REMOVAL OF THE OIL MILLS.—Mr. John D. Williams has removed the Oil Mills from the old Shaw place to the site formerly occupied by the Novelty works on the line of the Railroad near Campbellton. The location is a good one, as much expense will be saved in the transportation of seed and hauling the products of the mill. The railroad connection south will now enable the proprietors to keep the mill supplied with seed, so that no stoppage is anticipated.

There has been no industry established here that has proved more beneficial, as it consumes what has heretofore been in a measure wasted, and has given to the farmers a capital fertilizer at a small cost.

HONORS TO A FAYETTEVILLE MAN.—Our town readers and Mr. McDuffie's many friends here and elsewhere will be gratified to learn from the Charlotte *Observer* that "among the examinations made of applications for membership into the Pharmaceutical Association at its recent meeting in this city we are told that Dr. E. B. McDuffie, Jr., of Fayetteville, elicited the highest encominms from the members of the association—such as were a credit to himself and to Dr. S. J. Hinsdale, under whom Mr. McDuffie served his course."

The Concord *Sun* says that Mr. McDuffie has bought out the old and reliable Reed Drug Store in that town.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.—Some ten years ago large flocks of geese were in the habit of congregating around the Market, of Summer nights, making night hideous by their clamor. To abate the nuisance the editor of the *Eagle*, published here at that time, invited every freedman to take any goose found napping or roosting near the market square, at his expense. Whether they did so or not this deponent knoweth not, but the geese abandoned at once their accustomed haunt, and it is a matter of frequent notice, that since that time although numerous flocks frequent the streets during the day, none have ever been seen on the streets after nightfall.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The handsome cottages on Dick st. are nearly completed, and Mr. H. R. Hall's will be ready for occupancy in a few days. They are greatly admired and combine comfort with taste, in fact are really "Little Gems."

Mr. McDonald's fine residence is also nearly finished, and not only by its exterior marks a new era in the advancement of style and beauty in house-building here, but its interior is a happy combination of the greatest comfort with the most tasteful ornamentation and finishing. Beautifully varnished natural woods, cathedral glass and the other modern devices of beautifaction in building, are all employed.

The new McKethan stores on Hay st., are nearly finished and will greatly add to the looks and trade of that part of the city. Messrs. Rose & Leak's store adjoining, is being rapidly pushed forward, most of the iron front having been put in. This when finished will be one of the handsomest stores in the State.

It is a good indication of substantial prosperity when new stores and dwellings are rented, and at good prices, as fast as they are completed, such being the case with all buildings that are put up here, to let.

Mr. Martin's hotel on Church st., is about ready for the painter's finishing touch. In point of roominess, comfort and substantiality this building reminds one of the famed English hostelries where good cheer was wont to be dispensed for "man and beast."

A BRILLIANT CELEBRATION.

Fayetteville in Holiday Attire.

The City Crowded with Strangers.

Last Friday, 22d, the birth-day of the famous Independent Company was celebrated with unusual ceremony and eclat. Always the notable event of the year, the present celebration of it was designed to eclipse anything of the kind ever before seen in Fayetteville. The completion of the railway lines North and South was availed of to greatly extend the area from which visitors were drawn; and the design of the Company, who do everything with rare taste, skill and completeness, was certainly fulfilled.

The 10 o'clock special from Shoe Heel brought in the Shoe Heel Rifles, and a large number of visitors from Robeson county. The military guests were met at the depot by the Independent and Lafayette Companies and the battalion of the three commands made a brilliant spectacle as they marched down Hay Street. They were under command of Col. Worth, assisted by Majors McRae and Hall. After the usual manœuvres, the battalion passed through Green Street to Rowan, and in front of the residence of Maj. Campbell, under the shade of the arching elms of this beautiful Street, underwent

INSPECTION AND REVIEW,

by Inspector-General Colonel F. H. Cameron. After this interesting ceremony, the battalion proceeded to the shooting grounds at Cross Creek, where several hours were spent in target firing at long range, Creedmore rules, when the prizes were won as follows:

Shoe Heel Rifles, Private John W. Carter; Lafayette Light Infantry, Ensign Mack Depo; Independent Light Infantry, Corporal E. L. Pemberton.

THE BANQUET.

Shortly before 4 p. m., the battalion returned through Cool Spring, Person and Hay Streets, and at 4 o'clock the hundred and fifty soldiers and some fifty invited guests, veterans and civilians, sat down to a feast such as only Charles Glover of the Fayetteville Hotel is capable of providing. Fruits and flowers ornamented the groaning tables; and wine, wit, wittles and warful reminiscence engaged the attention of the happy gentlemen who sat down to them.

In due time, Major Campbell arose and announced the oratorical part of the entertainment in the following

TOASTS OF THE EVENING:

The North Carolina State Guard.—"Our citizen soldiers—citizens in time of peace, our defenders in time of war." Responded to by Col. F. H. Cameron, who said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: The sentiment you have just honored is one which, I believe, is dear to the heart of every one present, being, as they are, soldiers! and sprung from a race of soldiers. For if there is a spot in all this broad land of ours that is peculiarly the birth-place of military spirit and valor, it is the Cape Fear country—that land of brave men and lovely women. You have in your toast, Sirs, used the term "citizen soldiers"—the proudest title you could confer, implying, as it does, the best elements of usefulness and strength; useful as citizens in developing the resources of this goodly heritage left us by our fathers; willing and able as soldiers to protect and defend the same.

To those around me who have for years past been members of that body which you have just honored, the "State Guard," no explanation of its origin and uses is necessary. But there are present many young brother soldiers who will in time take our places, to whom a few words of information may not come amiss. Twenty years ago, when the tide of war rolled away, it left our Southern land in a state of helplessness, anxiety and confusion. Lawlessness reigned supreme; nothing was safe, nothing was sacred. The regular military forces of the Government were scattered over the Western frontier; the old militia laws, always feeble and practically inoperative, were now even more so than ever before. So that it became clearly evident that we must take prompt and decisive steps to protect ourselves, and at the same time give practical assurance to the world that we had the means and power to make not only our own citizens but all who came among us safe in life and property. Wise, far-seeing men then originated the State Guard, at first a poorly-organized and equipped force, with no position and scarcely a defined right; but, fortunately for the State, there were men in power who fully appreciated the primenecessity for this body of State soldiery, and who labored unceasingly for its interest and advancement, until to-day—with a thorough system of organization, a code of service and regulations clearly defining the duties of all, from General to Private, well armed, equipped, drilled and disciplined; established and recognized by law as being as much a part of the State government as the General Assembly itself; its ranks composed of the very flower of the youth of the State—the State Guard of North Carolina stands the peer of any body of citizen soldiery in the land; and I do not hesitate to say that the peace and quiet which has prevailed within our borders for many years past are mainly due to the existence of the State Guard, and their well-known determination willingness and ability to sustain the law on all occasions. Not unfrequently called on, and always found willing and ready, asking and expecting no reward save the consciousness of duty well and faithfully performed, they fully deserve all the encouragement that their state and fellow-citizens can bestow upon them. In years to come, should the war drums again roll within our borders, they will be the first to breast the tide, and turn it, if possible, from our hearth-stones; should those evil days come (which God forbid), many a brave young soldier will win laurels from the lessons he learned in the ranks of the State Guard, and amongst the names of heroes who will then shine as they have ever done on every battle-field fought in the name of American liberty, will be found those of the sons of the brave old Cape Fear.

The Press.—"The safeguard of our civil liberties—its freedom in defending the rights of the people, and its efforts in promoting the observance of law and order, should never be restricted." Responded to by Capt. E. J. Hale, who said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am proud to stand in such a presence as this, among my old comrades in arms and before these distinguished gentlemen who have come to honor the observance of this noted day in the life of our town. And I am sensible of the honor of being called on in such a gathering to represent my chosen profession. While I am but an humble member of the company of those who make the pen mightier than the sword, the press itself is the greatest political power in the world. It is the preserver of liberty because it exercises that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

A gentleman of this town recently remarked to me that the power of the press had passed away; that its advocacy of this or that policy, or this or that man, or its opposition in either case, was instantly seen to be the result of corrupt motives. It is not so. The press is more powerful to-day than it ever was before. It has become indispensable not only as the vehicle of news, but it guides and controls the thoughts of men without their knowing it. Nothing, however, is perfect, and there is abundant corruption in the press as elsewhere; but except for its voice ready at all times to be lifted against those who betray their trusts in high places—no matter how powerful, no matter how rich—freedom would cease to exist in America in a year.

But a subsidized press, a press whose voice is stilled by the gold of no opoly, so that the people who are the unwilling slaves of monopoly may be kept in subjection by divisions among themselves—this is the great danger that threatens our day. Against it let every honest man's hand be raised; and in upholding those courageous conductors of newspapers who dare to enter the lists against all the power of all the gold of this monster, let every good citizen join. For, in so doing they enable the people to gain prosperity, which means peace and contentment; *and thus the observance of law and order is not only promoted, but maintained absolutely.*

Our Guests.—Responded to by Maj. E. F. McRae, of Shoe Heel, who said:

Fellow-Comrades in Arms: Of all the errors in life you could not have made a greater mistake than in calling upon me to respond to the toast, "Our Guests—always welcome," and as the text says, "the light upon your hearthstones but feebly typifies your hospitality"—so that anything that I or anyone else might say could but faintly express our heartfelt gratitude at our reception here to-day.

Though it is not the first time that I and others have enjoyed the hospitalities of the good people of Fayetteville, who have almost a historic fame for their generous hospitality, yet never before has it been my fortune to be permitted to express my gratitude publicly and before men, uttering not only my own sentiments but those of all here present. No; this is not the first favor I have received at the hands of Fayetteville, for it was she that gave me my mother, and I love her as one of you all, and shall ever cherish in fond recollection this occasion which has brought us together, and shall look forward with pleasure to the time when we can in a measure reciprocate the kindness so generously lavished upon us all. We observe that we are celebrating the 91st anniversary of the F. I. L. I., and, were it possible, might we all live to enjoy a similar occasion ninety-one years hence. And may we citizen soldiers of the second regiment have many pleasant meetings in time of peace, but never in war.

LaFayette Light Infantry.—Responded to by Capt. W. S. Cook, who said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Soldiers: Heretofore I have given the gentlemen composing your committee of arrangements the credit of being men of rare and excellent judgment, but I must confess that they have not displayed their usual good sense in selecting me to respond to any toast.

While I, as the representative head of the LaFayette Light Infantry, am the proper one to respond to the toast, yet I feel incompetent to do so. I am glad there is such a generous rivalry now existing between the two companies, and hope we may with you share the good wishes of the people of Fayetteville. I trust that the good feeling now prevailing among the companies may continue, and may be an incentive to us in the future to push forward to that state of proficiency that is desirable and attainable in the military world. And to you, my fellow soldiers of the Independent, permit me to say, you have an organization surpassed by none in the State, and in point of age equaled by none in the Southern States; of this you should be justly proud. Although the LaFayette Light Infantry has only yet reached her 28th year, she hopes to prolong her existence, and have you and her sister company of Shoe Heel to participate with her on her 91st anniversary. Meanwhile, my friends, if you think that *we have had no stomach* to this fight, it is only necessary to invite you to an inspection of this table, and you will find that we have done our full duty.

Woman.—Responded to by Mr. John R. Myrover, who said: WOMAN—what a theme! To whom, indeed, would not come the inspiration of at least some fluency at the mention of her name, or when she lends her presence and bestows her gracious smiles to gild the winged hours with earth's sweetest joys? But what can I hope to say as fitting tribute to her charms? Alas! alas! I fear 'twill ever be my lot through life to fail to say of them or *to* them just the right thing at just the right time. But

"He either dreads his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
Who fears to put it to the touch,
And win or lose it all."

"O, woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy and hard to please"—
the poet sings.

O, cruel sprite, bewitching tease!
Despairing, pleading, on our knees,
Before thy shrine our vows we breathe,
And—and—don't forget it, if you please

But stop, gentle youth, thou who inditest a sonnet to thy lady's eyebrow—this scene reminds me that the subject of this toast is never *so dear* to a fellow as when partaking of ice-cream and chicken-salad at a church festival.

Woman, to thee I bow. Not for thy beauty only. The sunset's heaven-born glow and tint must fade; the modest violet in the hedge-row droops and dies; and so the sparkle of the eye is lost at last in gloom, and even Beauty's blush Time's effacing fingers do not spare. But thy shining virtues, thy Christian graces and thy noble womanhood neither time nor change nor decay destroys. The grave may claim thee, and the marble rest upon thy matchless form, but the memory of thy spotless life will remain as a perfume about the pathway of those who loved and mourn thee.

How tender are the lines of the old poet—

"Thine is the power to please and charm,
O, maiden fair;
Thine is the power to waken love,
Bright being, fitted for gilded court or shining hall;
Thine is the power to draw the soul above,
O, woman, Christian woman, pure and true."

Woman—God's grandest and noblest creation! In the virtue of our mothers, the honor of our wives and the charms and loveliness of our sweethearts we find inspiration for the chivalry and knight errantry of the golden days. But of this, God's fairest work, he has given the sweetest flower to bloom in our own happy clime. The Southern woman—a Florence Nightingale in sorrow and suffering, a Grace Darling in peril and trial, the queen reigning in our hearts—God bless the Southern woman!

After the toasts the Hon. Wharton J. Green, who happened to be at home for a few days between his Lillington and his Bladen appointments, and was present, was loudly called for, and responded in a short speech, in which he eloquently dwelt upon the necessity of a free, unfettered press, and of an organized militia (the people's army) as the mainstay and reliance of free States

And at half past six the two hundred guests who attended this brilliant banquet left the tables, weary of well-doing.

AT WILLIAMS HALL.

By 8 o'clock—while the sky was brilliant with pyrotechnics—Williams Hall was filled to its utmost capacity to listen to the orator of the day, Mr. H. A. London, and to witness the distribution of prizes by Capt. Black of the Shoe Heel Rifles. On the stage were the new commandant, Maj. Wm. Campbell, Mr. London and Capt. Black, and ex Commandants, Majors Campbell, Wm. Huske, Wright Huske, Charles Haigh and McKethan.

Shortly after the hour named Major Campbell, whose new honors well become him, stepped to the front of the stage and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow-Soldiers:—Turning over the pages of the history of Fayetteville, and looking back into the past for well nigh a century, I find that while almost every other landmark has been swept away, there still remains to the people of Fayetteville an organization which has stood the ravages of time, the demoralizing effects of war, the shock of battle, and which stands here to-night the embodiment of all that is noble, and generous, and honorable in peace—the representative of all that was brave, and daring, and chivalrous in war. An organization respected by its enemies, trusted by its friends, loved and honored by its members. It is needless for me to tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that I allude to the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, whose ninety-first anniversary we have celebrated to-day. As the grand old Company approaches its centennial year, it begins to realize that it occupies a prouder and a more important position to the people of Fayetteville, as well as to the people of the whole State. It was doubtless this feeling which prompted the committee of arrangements to change somewhat the ordinary routine of these celebrations and to have the prizes presented and the address delivered at night; therefore ladies and gentlemen, the most interesting feature of this day's celebration is yet in store for you. It is my pleasure now to introduce the gentleman who has been selected by this Company to deliver its annual address. A gentleman who is well and favorably known to the people of the whole State, a prominent member of the legal profession, a journalist of extended reputation, a man who is thoroughly identified with the people of the Cape Fear section, and who I doubt not, will do his subject full justice, I have the honor of presenting Mr. Henry A. London of Pittsboro.

Mr. London, who, as many of our readers know, is editor of the Chatham *Record*, President of the N. C. Press Association, and an orator of much reputation, spoke as follows:

MR. LONDON'S ADDRESS.

In addressing you to night I cannot call you fellow soldiers, or even fellow-townsmen, as have nearly all the speakers at your previous anniversaries; but there is one name common to us all—beloved and honored by us all—by which I am indeed proud to call you, and that is Fellow-Carolinians!

While I do most highly appreciate the honor that you have been pleased to confer upon me—a citizen of another county and a civilian who has not shouldered a musket since as a beardless boy he stacked arms at Appomattox Court-House more than nineteen years ago—in selecting me to address you on this pleasant occasion, yet it is with no small degree of embarrassment that I make the attempt.

Soldiers of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry! I congratulate you most heartily upon to-day entering the 91st year of the existence of your company; and citizens of the old historic town of Fayetteville, I also congratulate you that you enjoy the proud honor of having in your midst such a time-honored organization, and ye do well to express in so befitting a manner your appreciation of this honor. This pleasant occasion, the presence of beautiful women, of old men, of children, and of brother-soldiers, all attest how dear and precious to old Fayetteville are the glories and memories of the gallant old Independent Company. And when this feeling shall cease to exist, when the glorious memories of your past shall be forgotten, then will the valor of your men and the virtue of your women no longer be the pride and boast of your town!

Your Company has a history of which any men might well boast, not merely because of its antiquity but also because of the long line of distinguished names on its roll that have reflected honor upon their town, their State and the entire nation. You can trace your origin away back into the last century when George Washington was President of the United States, and you can boast of being the second oldest military organization in America. Your life is also coextensive with that of the Republic itself! In this iconoclastic age, when men are removing the ancient landmarks, you do well to treasure up and preserve most sacredly so ancient an organization. It is one of the few remaining links that connect the past with the present, and, I am sure that I voice the sentiments of all of you, in exclaiming, "May it be perpetuated"!

Even were I able to do so, it would be needless in this presence, to give a detailed history of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry. It is known of you all, it is closely interwoven into your town's history, is enshrined in the hearts and embalmed in the minds of your citizens, and is the pride and glory of all true Carolinians. Tell it to your children, and ever keep alive in the breasts of the rising generation the same glorious feelings that now cause yours to swell with patriotic pride. Tell them of its past glorious and its dead heroes. Tell them how the members of this glorious old Company volunteered their services in the war of 1812, and how proudly they marched to meet their country's invaders. And tell them, oh! tell them with proud accents and swelling bosoms, and yet with quivering lips and moistened eyes, how the members of this same Company rushed to arms at the call of their State, and for four long years and on a hundred battle-fields, from Bethel to Appomattox, by their prowess and heroism reflected imperishable lustre and undying glory upon her proud escutcheon. Tell them how boldly they fought, and how bravely they died. Tell them how uncomplainingly and faithfully they endured the hardships of the toilsome march, the fearful sufferings in the dreaded hospitals, and all the untold and indescribable privations of a Confederate soldier's life. Yes, tell your children of their noble deeds of daring that illumined the world with their brilliancy, of their devotion to duty, of their patient suffering and of their valor and heroism that have never been surpassed in any age or country. You cannot too highly extol the memory or too loudly sing the praises of those brave men, the bones alas! of so many of whom have whitened the fair hill-sides and fertile plains of old Virginia. We render willing homage and honor to the patriotism of the ancient Greeks and Romans, who have been immortalized in song and story, and whose deeds of noble daring have been written in letters of living light which the mists of ages have not dimmed. We read with feelings of pride and pleasure of the great love of country, of the unyielding devotion to duty so remarkably exhibited by that immortal band of three hundred Spartans battling, bleeding and gloriously dying in defense of their native land. With the same feelings of pleasure and pride do we read of the noble struggles and heroic efforts of the gallant Hollanders in defence of the liberties of their fatherland against the tyranny of the cruel Phillip. The gallant but unsuccessful efforts of the down-trodden sons of Poland to maintain their liberties shall ever be honored with the respect and sympathy due to men who dared to do and die. But it has been reserved for this age and this country for men to exhibit such patriotism and heroic courage as the world had never witnessed; and impartial history will write in golden letters the noble deeds, the determined devotion to duty, the unwavering love of country, the high-toned patriotism, the illustrious achievements and the heroic struggles of the gallant sons of the "Sunny South."

And when the survivors of that band of heroes returned to their ruined homes and desolated fields they remembered that, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and at once went to work to build up the waste places. They had perilled their lives on a hundred battle-fields because of their love for their native land, and now they were ready to work for her national prosperity. They thought of their beloved South devastated as she was, as Byron exclaimed of Greece,

"Even in thy desert, what is like to thee?
Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
More rich than other climes' fertility;
Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin graced
With an immaculate charm which cannot be defaced."

And their efforts have not been in vain, for to-day our land is in a more prosperous condition than even before she felt war's blighting touch. The State of North Carolina—"Heaven's blessings attend her"—has now attained a degree of prosperity unparalleled in her history, and her citizens are happy and contented. Peace prevails and plenty abounds. It might therefore be asked, why keep up military organizations and all this

"Pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war"?

Why cultivate a martial spirit in the youth of our land? Because thereby we can best preserve that peace and increase that prosperity. While other nations are burdened with the support of large standing armies, the United States depend upon the citizen soldiery for protection from foreign invasion and domestic violence. And the citizen soldiers of America have proved themselves the equals of any the world has ever seen. While the thoughtless may sneer at our citizen soldiery as "holiday" soldiers unfit for the stern realities of war, or as "painted butterflies who have nothing to recommend them but the gaudiness of the plumage," yet the stern experience of the late war has refuted this fallacy and proved them to be as brave as those heroes who faught at Marathon or died at Thermopylæ. Our State does well, therefore, to encourage our military companies, though very inadequately thus far, and our citizens should in every way sustain them, and thus render more secure the preservation of their lives, their liberty and their property.

But that which most encourages our citizen soldiers is the influence of lovely woman. During the days of knight errantry the chivalrous knight would endure any hardships and incur any dangers to win the favor of some "fair ladye," and her approving smile was his highest reward. It was woman's refining influence that illumined the darkness of that age and prevented a relapse into barbarism. And surely our modern knights, our citizen soldiers are no less influenced by woman than were those mail-clad warriors centuries ago? Every brave soldier is ready to exclaim in the language of the poet,

"To chase the clouds of life's tempestuous hours,
To strew its short but weary way with flow'rs,
New hopes to raise, new feelings to impart,
And pour celestial balsam on the heart;
For this to man was lovely woman giv'n,
The last, best work, the noblest gift of Heav'n."

You do well then, my fair countrywomen, to grace this occasion with your presence and lend your encouragement to the development of a martial spirit among our youth.

Before closing my remarks, I cannot refrain from extending my heartfelt congratulations to the good people of Fayetteville upon the bright future that now seems dawning upon your ancient town. For many years past your town has contended with great disadvantages, and a large portion of its former trade has been seized by younger and more fortunate rivals. For long, weary years you have had hope after hope disappointed, and the fates seemed against you, but amid all the gloom of those dark days there were brave hearts and earnest workers in your midst who did not despair, but struggled on and on, until now at last their efforts are crowned with success, and Fayetteville is about entering on a career of prosperity unequalled in the palmiest days of her past renown. This year will be memorable in her history because of the completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad to Greensboro on the north and to Bennettsville on the south; and I trust that the day is not far distant when this road will be a part of the grand trunk line connecting Wilmington with Cincinnati. You, citizens of this grand old town, deserve all the blessings that a kind Providence has ever bestowed upon any place or people, and I doubt not that you will yet enjoy them. May God speed the day!

But I will no longer trespass upon your patience. In conclusion I would urge you, soldiers of the Independent Light Infantry, to preserve intact your time-honored organization, to treasure up its traditions, to emulate the virtues of your predecessors, and to transmit to your successors untarnished and undimmed its fair name and past glories. Let each and every one of you

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle:
Be a *hero* in the strife"!

Admirably introduced by Maj. Campbell, Mr. London delighted his audience by his clear enunciation, his correct and decided emphasis and his graceful gestures, no less than by the matter of his elegant address.

Maj Campbell then introduced Capt Wm. Black, of the Shoe Heel Rifles, who was selected to address the prize-winners, and who gracefully performed that duty in these words:

CAPT. BLACK'S ADDRESS.

Comrades:—In the honorable contest in which you have been engaged to-day, you have achieved that success, which justly marks you the heroes of the occasion, and it is a success of which you may well be proud, for it has been fair and honorably won among a host of worthy competitors. It is indeed a distinction among the distinguished, for among the various institutions of this grand old State of ours, *none* are more honorable, none more fully deserve the respect, aid and support of all good citizens than the N. C. State Guard, of which your respective companies form a part. Do you not all agree with me, that an institution which has for its object the protection of our property, of our honor, of our lives, serving without reward, or the hope of reward, save the assurances of a clear conscience which always result from labors wrought for the protection or vindication of the right, is a distinguished institution? If that be your object, then I have used no extravagant term.

In the history of nations, none form a more conspicuous part than the military, their reverses as well as their successes are recorded, and often by an unfriendly hand; still you will find every page of such history teeming with their deeds of chivalry, their self-sacrifice and their devotion to their country. Four years of gigantic struggle in our late civil war do not tell all the tale of the poor, suffering Confederate soldiers, yet most nobly have they borne all their afflictions. On almost every battle field from the heights of Gettysburg to the shifting sands of Fort Wagner, many of North Carolina's noblest sons lie sleeping beneath the sod, who paid their devotion to their country with their life-blood. Ah! the wealth of the cities of our whole land may perish, but the honor of our soldiers never. You cannot, my comrades, too highly appreciate the importance and honor of the institution to which you belong. Proud, indeed, may North Carolina be of her State Guard, and proud may Fayetteville be of two such companies as the Independent Light Infantry and the LaFayette Light Infantry, and I know I but utter the sentiment of the whole community and especially the Shoe Heel Rifles, when I say that it is with the profoundest respect and honor that we participate in the celebration of the anniversary of that company, which for 91 years, amid all the trials of peace and horrors of war, has stood true to itself and true to its country, and it is my heartfelt wish that it may live forever.

A proficiency in marksmanship is one of the chief requisites of a good soldier, which should not be overlooked; and, I repeat, that to be successful as you have to-day, is no small honor, and as a token of the appreciation which the F. I. L. I. have of your skill and proficiency in marksmanship, I now have the very great pleasure of presenting to you these beautiful prizes. Take them my comrades, and preserve them as mementos of this occasion fraught with so many things that will make it pleasant to recollect, and may it enable you to cherish in your memories the profoundest respect for the donors, and cause you to imitate their example of perseverence and devotion. May they encourage you to put forth your best efforts for the success of your respective companies and serve to bind us all closer and nearer together in the grand institution to which you belong.

Immediately upon the close of Mr. Black's presentation speech, the floor of the spacious hall was cleared preparatory to dancing, and at about nine oclock

THE GRAND MILITARY BALL

was inaugurated. Is it necessary to say that it was no exception to the marked and continued success of the various features of the programme of the day and night? It was under the auspices of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry; it was attended by our own splendid military in full force, and participated in, too, by that of our sister town; the civilians of both places were also present in large numbers; and more than either and far above all, the very sweetest types of female beauty and loveliness graced the occasion with their winsome presence and fascinating charms.

Rarely have we looked upon a scene more brilliant, or attended a ball fraught with more pleasure. The handsome uniforms, epaulets and bright buttons of the military, gleaming amid the rich toilets of their graceful partners, formed a pleasing contrast to the usual monotony of the conventional claw-hammer coat and white vest. The music was better than usual, and the dancing spirited, despite the very warm night. And the ladies—but language fails us. No vocabulary of adjectives could do justice to their charms. Fayetteville contributed her usual number of bright ones to the galaxy of beauty, while Savannah, Wilmington, Raleigh and Lumberton combined to grace the mazes of the dance and the pleasures of the promenade. The gentlemen, it is unnecessary to add, were, as usual, about as homely as they dare be, and expect to enjoy it uninterruptedly.

Promenading to and in the gallery was enjoyed during the evening as a relief to the gayety of the quadrille and waltz, and

"Whispers low sank into tender hearts,
And promises were made, so sugar-sweet,
Alas! like pie-crust, fated to be broken."

The dancing was continued until about one o'clock, when a short intermission was taken to bid the Shoe Heel guests good-bye, their train leaving at that hour, when the dance was again resumed and continued till about two in the morning.

Thus ended the most elaborate celebration of this famous day in the history of the ancient command; and if our visitors from Bladen, Chatham, Duplin, Harnett, Johnston, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson and Sampson enjoyed themselves as much as those who welcomed them, the re-union will be well worth the better part of 24 hours consecrated to it by host and guest alike.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville

Stands adjourned to meet at Galatia church, Cumberland county, N. C., Thursday, September 18th 1884, at 12 o'clock M. J. P. McPHERSON
Stated Clerk.
Fayetteville, N. C., August, 13th 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Farmer gets both a Windfall and a Wind Mill.

Ticket No. 12,333, in the July drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, drew the first capital prize of $75,000, and one fifth was held by a well-to-do farmer in the town of Canadaville, Tenn. A reporter visited him. He said his $15,000 would enable him to live comfortably the rest of his life. He now would have a windmill—something that his heart had long been set upon. He drew his money through the Bank of Commerce in this city.—*Memphis* (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, July 25.

SHRINERS INDIAN VERMIFUGE SAVED three thousand children from disease and death. It is the wonder of the age. It will not deceive you.

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10@11
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00
Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 150@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	36@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 27—12 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted dull at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 95 cts. for Strained and 1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$1.00—*Wil. Star.*

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	12@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	12@00	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	13@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	10a12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	40@45
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	50@
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	75@1.00
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.00@0.00
EGGS—	10@12	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8½
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@.460	Granulated,	9@10
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	65@75
GRA

Steeped in Corruption.

A Republican Review of the Republican Party's Record.

The address to the public by the Boston committee of One Hundred, representing the anti-Blaine republicans, was issued yesterday. It contains the following:

"We are told that the past of that party is glorious, and that we are therefore bound to support its candidate today. We yield to none in our pride at its great achievments or in our devotion to its principles, but when the lesson of its past is forgotten and its principles are abandoned its name alone cannot command our allegiance. The question is not what the republican party has done, but what it will do; not what it was, but what it is; not whether Lincoln and Seward and Summer and Andrew and Stanton and Fessenden were great men and leaders, but whether Blaine and Robeson and Keifer and Elkins and Clayton and Kellogg are men to whom we can safely confide the future of our country. For many years corruption in high office has been conspicuous. It has shown itself in every department of the public service. We have seen a Vice-President driven into private life by proof of personal dishonesty; a Secretary of War impeached for participation in a felony; a Secretary of the Navy charged with corrupt practices and leaving office under a cloud of suspicion only to appear as a republican leader in the House of Representatives; a Secretary of the Interior forced from his office by charges affecting his personal and official character; an Attorney-General compromised by evidence of petty fraud. We have not forgotten Colfax and Belknap and Robeson and Delano and Williams.

"In the Treasury Department we have seen prominent officers implicated in Sanborn contracts and suspected of complicity in the gigantic conspiracy to defraud the the revenue known as the 'whisky ring,' and the private secretary of the President indicated as a conspirator, while the minister who sought to punish the criminals was dismissed from office. In the Postoffice Department we have seen an assistant secretary conspiring with Senators of the United States in star-route frauds, and the conspirators boldly defying the government, which was powerless to secure justice in its own capital city. We have seen the last republican Speaker disgraced by proof that he had shamefully abused his appointing power, and in face of this evidence, which has destroyed the confidence of his constituents, again the chosen candidate of the republican party for the same high office. In the signal service we have seen a superintendent, in the Treasury Department a chief clerk, and in other departments trusted officers guilty of stealing the public money. We have seen the guilty protected, but we have yet to see them punished. We have seen the whole patronage of the federal government used openly to support a leader in Virginia whose principle is repudiation and whose methods violate every rule of political morality. We have seen the public business neglected, the reform of the civil service sneered at, and political assessments levied in defiance of party promises and public opinion, until the wave of popular indignation forced a reluctant Congress to inaugurate reform. The evils of a debased currency have been disregarded; our navy is a monument of maladministration; the surplus, with all its temptations to extravagance, remains substantially undiminished.

"Finally, we have seen the republican party relying for its continuance in power, not on its own achinvements, but on the mistakes of its opponents, and we have seen its leaders not seeking to prevent, but to encourage these mistakes, in order that thereby at their country's expense they might be furnished with arguments for their continuance in power. We have seen all these things and have been told that the party must be reformed from within; that our remedy lay in its caucuses and conventions. For years we have yielded to this advice, and have struggled against the men who have sought to use the party for base, personal ends. At times we have thought them beaten, and have hoped that the party, which was once so great, might emancipate itself from the control of the men who had degraded it and reassert its original character. Instead we now see these men promoted and their influence increased, while under their inspiration the party turns its back upon its principles, and, in place of declaring in clear words its policy on the questions of the day, by equivocal declarations and unmanly appeals to a prejudice, seeks to secure votes only to perpetuate the power of its managers, and not to advance the prosperity of the country.

"Its candidate for President is a man charged with the basest of public crimes—the abuse of official power for his own pecuniary advantage—who for eight years has never dared to demand that full investigation of the charges which his political associates would gladly have accorded, and by which alone these charges can be met. Upon the evidence already produced we believe him guilty, and we know that many of his prominent supporters share our belief. Their declarations before his nomination, their silence or their guarded language in public addresses since, are conclusive evidence of this. He is convicted by his own statements of deliberate falsehood on the most solemn occasion. The men who in the past have disgraced the republican party are united in his support, and admitted to a controlling influence in the conduct of his compaign, while of the honest men who are joined with these the leaders are largely either holders of or candidates for public office, who urge their fellow-citizens to follow them more to preserve the party than because they approve its chief. In fine, the republican party has today no policy which it dares to avow and a leader whom it cannot defend. At this very moment it forms an alliance in West Virginia with the advocates of dishonest money; in Washington political assessments are attempted under disguise.

"It is idle to hope that with such leadership the abuses of the past can be corrected or the party reformed. Under the influences which now dominate its councils the tendency must be downward; and there is no clearer proof that this tendency exists than the fact that honest men are found ready to tolerate and excuse offenses which a few years ago would have made the offender infamous. We see in increasing fidelity to party great dangers to our government, and it is an omen of disaster when this fidelity leads men of character and position to throw their influence in favor of dishonesty and to mislead their fellow-citizens by misrepresenting the facts and obscuring the issue. The fascination of the name 'republican' has made men blind of offenses which otherwise they would condemn. It is our imperative duty, therefore, to disregard the appeals to party spirit, which, in the language of Washington, it is 'the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain,' and to consider how best we can stay the progress of corruption in the government of our country.

"Leaving to Congress the great questions of policy, which must be questions of legislation, and reserving the right to vote in congressional elections for such men as represent our opinion on these questions; intending in the State to vote in the future as we have in the past, we see in the presidential contest a simple issue. Our platform is the single principle that none but men of proved integrity should be supported for public office, and that the use of official power for personal ends is a breach of trust which should disqualify for public service those who are guilty of it. A party nomination which violates this principal must not only forfeit our support, but incur our unswerving opposition. By the nomination of James G. Blaine the republican party has thrown down the gauntlet for partisan government. The democratic party answers the challenge. Its candidate is the acknowledged champion of reform and political honesty. The issue is thus joined. The leaders are representative men, the foremost of their kind, and we cannot for an instant hesitate in our choice or doubt what the true interests of our country demand. We do not ally ourselves with the democratic party still less sanction or approve its past, but its present candidate has proved his fidelity to the principles we avow, and in the coming election he commands and will receive our support.

"For these reasons we urge all our fellow-citizens to unite with us in our efforts to secure the election of Gov. Cleveland, and to organize in their respective neighborhoods that the vote of Massachusetts may be given in November for honest government."

Appointments of Gen. Scales.

The Democratic State committee announce the following appointments for Gen. A. M. Scales, at which Dr. Tyre York, the Republican candidate, has been invited to meet him, and a joint canvass may be expected:

Trap Hill, Thursday, August 21.
Wilkesboro, Friday, August 22.
Elkin, Saturday, August 23.
Dobson, Monday, August 25.
Yankinville, Tuesday, August 26.
Mocksville, Wednesday, August 27.
Salisbury, Thursday, August 28.

Gen. Scales will meet Dr York at his published appointments on the East of the Ridge, as follows:

Concord, Friday, August 29.
Dallas, Saturday, August 30.
Lincolnton, Monday, September 1.
Shelby, Tuesday, September 2.
Rutherfordton, Wednesday, September 3
Columbus, Thursday, September 4.
Charlotte, Saturday, September 20.

Owing to the fact that the candidates for Lieutenant Governor and electors for the State at large are now canvassing the counties covered by Dr. York's appointments west of the Ridge Gen. Scales, by the advice of the Democratic Executive Committee, will not meet him at those appointments, and the Democratic Committee announce the following appointments for Gen. Scales instead:

Monroe, Saturday, September 6.
Big Lick, Stanly, Monday, September 8.
Albemarle, Tuesday, September 6.
Troy, Wednesday, September 10.
Mt. Gilead, Thursday September 11.
Wadesboro, Saturday, September 13.
Rockingham, Monday, September 15.
Shoe Heel, Tuesday, September 16.
Fayetteville, Wednesday, September 17.
Sanford, Thursday September 18.
Charlotte, Saturday, September 20.

R. H. Battle, Chairman.

A REAR VIEW OF DR. YORK.—The funny local editor of the Charlotte *Observer* presents its readers with a cut of Dr. York, minus one arm, showing that eminent gentlemen's back from the waist up to the top of his high-crowned "plug" hat. Beneath the picture is the following:

We have been waiting long and patiently for some of our enterprising Republican exchanges to come forward with a portrait of the one-armed candidate for Governor, but after many days, patience has ceased to be a virtue. Public clamor has become so great, that we yesterday decided, as an act of justice and charity to an expectant people, to furnish them a cut of the Republican nominee without delay. It is given above. There may be a few who will want to know why our artist took a rear view. We have several reasons for it. One is that Dr. York is better looking behind than he is in front, and all artists labor to give the best effects. Another is that he will never face the people of North Carolina as their Governor. Another is that he is "going West;" but the chief and principal reason is, that he has begun to turn his back to the people when Scales is about. This, we think is, sufficient to explain the new departure which our artist has taken in presenting cuts of candidates to the public, and in this instance our readers will agree with us that it is appropriate.

Duplicates of the above cut together with a thrilling biography of Dr. York's life, from the cradle to November 4th, will be furnished our Republican exchanges at greatly reduced rates. Orders should be sent at once, as our stock is limited.

THE WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM.—There are now about 175 patients under treatment, at the Western Insane Asylum, at Morganton, says the Hickory *Press*, who from all appearances receive the very best attention. The brick work on the north wing has been nearly completed to the third story. The entire building is 918 feet long and when finished the cost will not fall far short of $300,000.

September 11th will mark the formal completion of the Western N. C. R. R.

Fusion and Confusion.

The high contracting parties who negotiated with Butler on behalf of Mr. Blaine, and encouraged the former to make a vigorous canvass for his Presidential ticket in the hope that it would help the latter, are probably not pleased with the wily Greenback-Anti-Monopoly candidate's fusion proposition. Butler's advice to his "constituents" is: "In framing your Electoral ticket make a fusion with the supposed minority" and "have it agreed that the Electoral vote of the State shall be divided in the Electoral College according to the number of votes thrown for your candidate and the number of votes thrown for the other candidate on the same ticket." So far as there is the slightest chance of this plan working at all its inevitable result will be to imperil Electoral votes on which the Blaine managers are confidently counting. It will decidly increase the chance of Cleveland's election. Butler doubtless knows this well enough, and it is just possible that he has been playing upon the anxiety of the Blaine managers, who are eager for adventitious aid from any quarter and in any form, to promote his own design of forming a new party of which he will be the undisputed head, and with which he may hope to do something four years hence.

Let us examine the list of States with an eye to the possibilities of this plan of fusion. The "supposed minority" in all the Southern States is Republican, but there is scarcely a chance for working Butler's plan in any one of them, and even if it should be adopted here and there it would not overcome the Democratic majority. There is no chance for it in any State east of Illinois, not even in Massachusetts, where Butler is supposed to be strongest. There is probably no chance of doing anything with it west of the Rocky Mountains, and if there were, the result would be to injure Blaine and not to help him. The only field for this proposed fusion is in the States of the Northwest, including, say, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. The only one of these that is not generally regarded as a sure Republican State is Indiana, and there the Democrats are so confident of getting the entire Electoral vote that they would probably not consider any proposition for dividing it. If they did, the effect would only be to make them sure of ten or twelve votes instead of hopeful of fifteen.

In Iowa fusion has already taken place, the Greenbackers and Democrats having agreed upon a common Electoral ticket. This, with the Prohibiton movement, makes that State, hitherto so staunch in its Republicanism, decidedly doubtful. Seven of its thirteen Electoral votes may be given to Cleveland. It is expected that a fusion ticket will be agreed upon in Michigan, but that, too, is generally rated as a Republican State, and if the ticket should be elected it would be a dead loss to Blaine. Kansas is a State in which St. John will probably have a large vote, and a fusion of Butler's "constituents" with the "supposed minority" would almost inevitably deprive Blaine of its nine Electoral votes, especially as the Anti-Monopolists there are largely Republicans. We hear nothing of the prospects of fusion in Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, or Illinois, but as these are all Republican States it could only have the effect of damaging Blaine if it accomplished anything at all. In no State in which the Republicans are the "supposed minority" is there any chance for the fusion to work, and in the doubtful States both parties are so confident that neither is likely to consent to a division of the Electoral ticket.

The Blaine managers have been treating with a Greek, and his wooden horse is full of armed men whose weapons will be used against them. If Butler's fusion plan is carried out, it can only help Cleveland. If it does not work, Butler's independent ticket is about as likely to help as to hurt him. We have no doubt that Hale, Chandler, and Robeson as the embassadors of Blaine were made to believe that Butler's canvass would help their candidate, and were induced to give it encouragement and aid with that view, but it looks as though they were duped by the old intriguer whose great delight is to get the better of just such men. Perhaps, after all, he is true to his instinct and his principle, and is working only for himself and trying to use all parties to serve his ends. Possibly he thinks to found a party of his own with which he can make no end of trouble and have no end of fun in the future.—*New York Times.*

THE REMARKABLE POSITION OF MR. CRAIGE.—Kerr Craige, Esq., recently nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 7th District, after accepting the nomination was prostrated by sickness, and therefore declines to run in accordance with the advice of physicians. The District Convention is to re-assemble at Salisbury on the 9th of September, to make another nomination.

It is to be regreted that Mr. Craige felt it necessary to decline, as he would have been elected by a large majority and made a good Representative.

Considering the "wild hunt" after office in these days, is it not very remarkable that Mr. Craige should decline an election to Congress. But such is a fact, and it is extraordinary in this country. Let it be recorded in the Book of Chronicles.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

It is quite a remarkable coincidence that the only other instance (that we can recall in this State) where a man was nominated as a candidate for Congress and declined, occurred in the same town, in which Mr. Craige resides. In the year 1829 Mr. John Giles, of Salisbury, was nominated as a candidate for Congress and declined because of his bad health. That at least is the reason given by historians, but we have heard that he declined the Congressional nomination because he preferred to hold the office of Clerk of the Court of Rowan county, the emoluments of which then exceeded the salary of a Congressman.—*Chatham Record.*

The mountains this year have been alive with visitors while the seaside resorts have also been well patronized. It is a good sign when our pleasant summer retreats are crowded with our people; for what attracts them will attract others. The Waynesville *News* estimates the number of visitors in the mountains at twenty thousand.

MOLTKE THE SILENT.—Moltke the Silent—*der Schweiger*—as he is called, is generally considered the greatest, and is certainly the most successful, of living soldiers. His achievments at Koniggratz, Sedan, and Paris have never been surpassed, and compel the admiration of all competent military critics. Silent, quiet, cold, the very incarnation of concentrated thought, just as you see him walking in the streets or moving in a drawing-room, when everybody stands respectfully aside to let him pass—so he stood on the battle field, his cold clear eye passing slowly from one point to the other, and his cold clear mind weighing the chances of victory and defeat with the intensity and serenity of a mathematician pondering over the solution of some grave problem. No one, it is said, has ever seen Count Moltke excited, not even at Sedan, where the greatest victory of modern times decided the fortunes of the two most powerful empires of the Continent. His calmness seems mysterious, almost awful, and there is something strangely sad about that silent, lonely old man. His wife died some years ago; he never had a child; his nearest relations, with the exception of a nephew and a niece, seem to be kept at a distance by him. Who are his companions and his friends? To whom does he ever talk in a friendly, familiar way? Nobody has ever been able to tell me, though I have often inquired. An old man of 84, he still appears without fail wherever duty calls him. He is to be seen at almost all the Emperor's receptions, the most striking personage near the throne. But how does the old Field Marshal pass his time when free from duty, when tired of work? Nobody pretends to know. Either nobody penetrates into his intimacy, or else those who approach him intimately do not speak about it. When the weather is fine you may see a very tall, thin man, with very light yellowish hair and a sallow, beardless, wrinkled face, out of which shine a pair of stony gray eyes, wrapped in a long, dark military coat, a cap on his small head, faultlessly dressed in a General's uniform—a gentleman born in every inch of his aristocratic, slender figure, his body still erect, but his head as in deep thought slightly bent forward—such a man, I say, you may see coming out of the great red building which stands on the Koenigs Platz, at the corner of "Moltke" and "Bismarck" streets, and which bears the name of "General Stab." The solitary old man, unattended by a servant, walks slowly, noiselessly. Every one who meets him looks at him attentively; if the passer-by is a soldier he stands on one side and salutes. The old general returns the salute slowly and deliberately, but apparently without seeing to whom. Every time I see him the thought occurs to me that in such guise Dante must have passed through the streets of Florence. That is General Field Marshal Count Hellmuth von Moltke, one of the strangest characters the world has ever produced. It is well worth going to Berlin to see that great historical personage.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE WINSTON WHEAT AND CATTLE FAIR.—The 3rd Annual Wheat and Cattle Fair of Forsyth county, says the Winston *Sentinel*, opened under very favorable circumstances in the Farmer's Warehouse Wednesday morning. A large crowd of people are in town and a fair attendance in the hall and grounds.

The exhibits are varied and interesting. The Wheat and Oat Department is the best in point of variety and quality we have ever seen at any fair in North Carolina and the Live Stock Department, including horses, mules, cows, sheep, hogs, &c., is far superior to any previous year. Abundance of Fruits and vegetables grace their respective places and sheaves of grain bedeck the hall on every side. The Poultry and Dried Fruit Display make up in quality what they lack in quantity. John L. Beard has a fine collection of minerals, curious rocks, etc. As we go to press the afternoon exercises of Wednesday are still in progress. Altogether, Messrs. Fries and Hinshaw and their assistants have reason to feel gratified at the result of their labor for the success of the present fair.

Democratic Candidates for Congress.

1st District—T. G. Skinner of Pasquotank.
2d District—F. A. Woodard of Wilson.
3d District—W. J. Green of Cumberland.
4th District—W. R. Cox of Wake.
5th District—James W. Reid of Rockingham.
6th District—R. T. Bennett of Anson.
7th District—Kerr Craigo of Rowan. [Declined.]
8th District—W. H. H. Cowles of Wilkes.
9th District—Thos. D. Johnston of Buncombe.

District Electors.

1st District—W. H. Lucas of Hyde county.
2d District—Donnell Gilliam.
3d District—Charles W. McClammy of Pender.
4th District—B. H. Bunn of Nash.
5th District—R. B. Glenn of Forsyth.
6th District—A. H. Rowland of Robeson.
7th District—R. C. Puryear of Yadkin.
8th District—R. McBrayer of Cleveland.
9th District—H. M. Justice of Rutherford.

A MUCH-MIXED PHILOSOPHER.—• • • We have heretofore referred, says the Statesville *Landmark*, to *The Appalachian Philosopher*, which has been recently established at Jefferson, Ashe county. It is the funniest little paper we ever saw. Below is its platform of principle, as laid down in its issue of last week:

We are in favor of consolidation, prohibition, woman's rights and a tariff for revenue only. Consolidation would insure a uniformity of laws throughout the nation, abolish the burdensome State taxes, give the people more rights, do away with conflicts of authority, render reform easier, afford better advantages for education, unite the nation more firmly than it is now and avert to a great extent the danger of future civil wars. Prohibition would abolish a vast amount of crime, mortality, murder, poverty, disease and suffering from the nation. Conferring the right to vote upon women would be no more than what they are entitled to under a republican form of government. They pay taxes when they own property, and are hung when they commit murder. Why should they not be allowed to vote?

The canton of Berne forbids the Salvation Army to hold meetings within its territory, on the ground that the meetings are not of a religious character.

Cumberland Foundry.

EMMITT & SON,
IRON FOUNDERS,

ON the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., only 15 minutes ride to Emmitt's Cut, at Rockfish, have rebuilt their works, recently destroyed by fire. These are now in full blast, and they solicit a liberal share of the public prtronage. Any work in the Iron line can be done by them as well as any where in the United States, and at lower prices than anywhere else in North Carolina, as our machinery is run by water.

It is strictly a Home Enterprise, among the People and for the People. They guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Walter Watson, of Fayetteville, will receive orders for them and T. S. Lutterloh will receive and pay the highest cash price for scrap iron, and other metals, for them, or they will buy same at Foundry. EMMITT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 72-eom12m

CAN BE FOUND
—AT—
McMillan Bros.,
IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR
LARGE SELECTION OF
COOKING STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,
TIN TOILET SETS,
GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,
BLOCK TIN-WARE.
GRANITE IRON-WARE
BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,
STEP LADDERS,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.
CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.

June 5, 1884. 70tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF
Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

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Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.

Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Library Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 27 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 12 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. Fall Session begins Sept. 8th. For circulars and full particulars, address the President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

May 29, 1884. 69 eom

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can therefore offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

June 5, 1884 70-26t

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

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SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, Cheap Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

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WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Gauges and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884.

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Terrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of High Living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to call him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 25th and 26th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.

WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

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JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TIME TABLE No. 8.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
To take effect at 5 36, A. M., on Thursday, July 10, 1884.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
Fayetteville	0 0	A. M.	A. M.
Manchester	13.75	10 50	11 20
Spout Spring	20.1	11 20	11 10
		11 50	11 45
*Rock Branch	27 5	P. M.	P. M.
Swann's	29.0	12 20	12 30
Jonesboro	34.1	12 30	12 36
Sanford	37.1	1 13	1 40
Egypt	43.5	2 15	1 23
Gulf	46.5	2 50	2 41
Richmond	53.7	3 10	3 05
Ore Hill	58.0	3 44	3 39
Siler	62.6	4 12	4 08
Staley	70.0	4 55	4 50
Liberty	74.4	5 40	5 36
Julian	81.5	6 15	6 10
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 55	6 50
Greensboro	97.6		7 25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
Greensboro	0 0	A. M.	A. M.
Pleasant Garden	8 0	10 00	10 35
Julian	16.10	10 25	10 52
Liberty	23.2	11 15	11 07
		11 50	11 43
Staley	27.6	P. M.	P. M.
Siler	35.0	12 15	12 08
Ore Hill	39.6	12 50	12 45
Richmond	44.9	1 28	1 08
Gulf	51.1	1 58	1 53
Egypt	54.1	2 33	2 26
Sanford	60.5	2 53	2 48
Jonesboro	63.5	3 20	3 19
Swann's	66.6	3 45	3 39
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 03	4 00
Spout Spring	77.5	4 58	4 52
Manchester	83.85	5 21	5 19
Fayetteville	97.5	6 00	5 50

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
Fayetteville	0 0	P. M.	P. M.
Rockfish	7 2	7 40	
McNair's	14 0	8 05	8 10
Lumber Bridge	16.5	8 25	8 30
Shandon	21 4	8 55	8 55
Red Springs	24 4	9 15	9 15
Wakulla	28.5	10 50	10 54
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 55
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 09

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
Shoe Heel	0 0	A. M.	A. M.
Floral College	3.4	4 10	
Wakulla	7.3	4 44	4 30
Red Springs	11.2	5 10	5 00
Shandon	13.7	5 36	5 26
Lumber Bridge	16.5	6 00	5 48
McNair's	21.8	6 40	6 29
Rockfish	28.6	7 21	7 11
Fayetteville	35.5		7 49

*Flag Stations.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
July 10, 1884. 70tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
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Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
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G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

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Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

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STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

TO SPORTSMEN.

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A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
44-1y

Dec 6, 1883